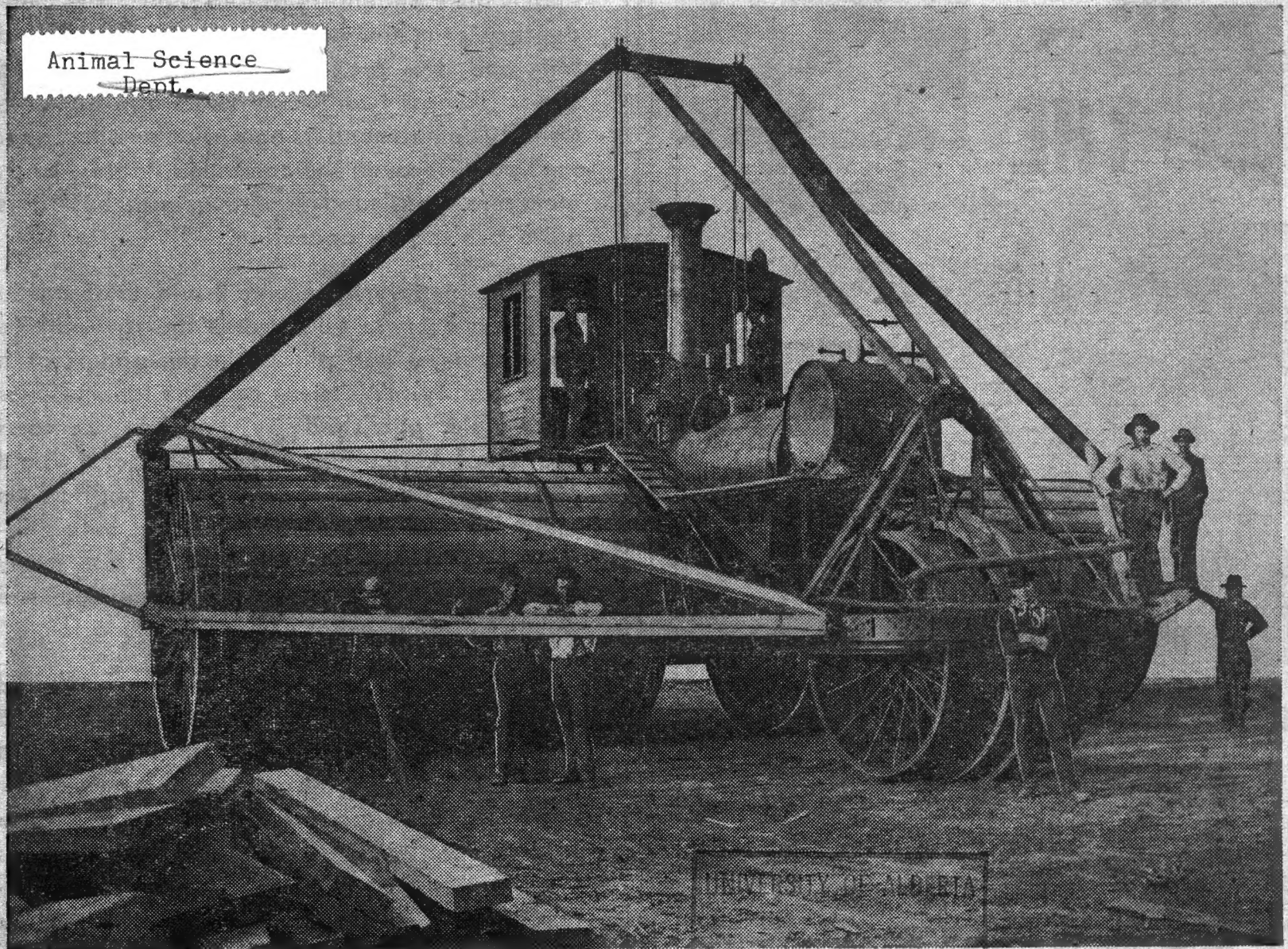


Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIII
NUMBER 9.

APPS
CALGARY, ALBERTA
SEPTEMBER, 1957

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



Automation—Circa 1900

This monster, with wood-covered wheels, is an ancestor of today's tracked powered machinery. — See page 10

- "Hobe" Dowler—Cabin Builder
- Catching A Western Man
- British Farming Finds Its Way
- Land Use Is Your Problem Too

BARD
S
560
F225
v.53:
no.9
1957

WE'RE IN THE



A. T. BAKER,
General Manager
Alberta Wheat Pool



G. L. HARROLD,
Managing-Director,
Seed Division,
Alberta Wheat Pool

SEED BUSINESS

Over the past 35 years Alberta Wheat Pool members have built themselves an efficient grain handling organization through which they have gained many benefits.

Seed producers of the province have now called upon the Pool to assume the responsibility of marketing their seed. Wheat Pool delegates have authorized the purchase of the properties of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative and the setting up of a Wheat Pool Seed Division. They believe that with the whole-hearted support of the growers the Pool will handle forage seed with the same satisfactory results that it has had with grain.

It will be the aim of the Seed Division to provide the growers with the best of service, fair treatment and the highest possible returns for their product.

The Seed Division will operate on a strictly co-operative basis. Patrons will receive the benefit of the savings made in the marketing of their seed.

You Are Invited to Patronize the

SEED DIVISION ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

See Your Nearest Pool Agent for All Details

MILKING METHODS are IMPORTANT

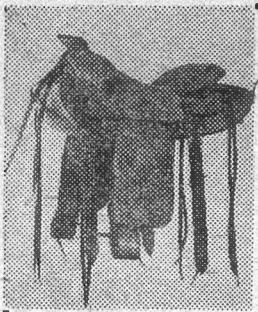
One of the Branches of the Central Dairy Pool is the Condensery at Red Deer. The Condensery is the home of Alpha Brand Evaporated Milk and it is processed and canned at Red Deer. Almost twenty-one years ago the Condensery commenced its operation and has, over the years, through the continued interest of its members, continued to grow, until now it is quite a sizeable operation.

The quality of Alpha Brand Evaporated Milk can only be good when the raw milk to be processed and placed in the can is of a good quality. We were recently looking over an article published by the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture and we felt that it would also bear a great deal of study by our Patrons and be applicable to concentrated milk shippers to the Condensery. There are many milking methods, however this mechanical one seems to be just what we were looking for.

At the start of a new season a cow should be trained to let down the milk quickly and completely by the establishment of a fixed milking routine, so that the cows are brought into the shed, washed and milked in the same way at each milking. Anything which upsets the cows must be avoided. A brief but vigorous wash, followed by the withdrawal of a squirt of milk from each quarter into a strip cup is the best method of stimulating the flow of milk. This will also help in detecting cases of mastitis early. As the duration of let-down is limited, cups should be put on immediately after the washing and starting process. A good milk flow indicator should be used and as soon as this shows that the milk has slowed to half a pound per minute, the cups should be pulled down until the milk flow again falls to this rate, when they should be removed at once. Massaging of the udder while the cups are pulled down should be practiced only with cows which are known to need it.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"



Famous Saddle King Saddles

Low Moose Cutting
Horse Roper **\$138.00**
SADDLE KING SADDLES ARE
Unconditionally Guaranteed
A NEW SADDLE OR YOUR MONEY
BACK, if not completely satisfied.
We Pay Shipping Charges.
Western Canadian Distributors
McIntyre's Saddlery
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.
"Saskatchewan's Finest Western Store"
Write for FREE Catalogue.

CALGARY ANNUAL FALL PURE-BRED SHEEP AND REGISTERED SWINE SHOW AND SALE SHEEP SALE OCT. 16 - 9 a.m.

Sale of young range ewes from
Alberta's top sheep ranges,
followed by

PURE-BRED SHEEP SALE

SWINE SALE OCT. 17 - 9 a.m.

Write for Catalogue to
KEN FOSTER, Secretary
**ALBERTA LIVESTOCK
ASSOCIATIONS**
Calgary — Alberta — Canada

**MEN
PAST
40**

Troubled with GETTING
UP NIGHTS, Pains in BACK,
HIPS, LEGS, Tiredness
Loss of Physical Vigor

If you have these symptoms
then your troubles may be traced to Glandular
Dysfunction . . . a constitutional disease.
Medicines that give temporary relief will not
remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of
Glandular Dysfunction often leads to pre-
mature old age and sometimes incurable
malignancy.

The past few years' men from over 3,000
communities have been successfully treated
here at the Excelsior Institute. They have
found soothing relief and new zest in life.
The Excelsior Institute, devoted to the
treatment of diseases peculiar to older men
by NON-SURGICAL methods has a NEW
FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Dys-
function may be corrected by proven NON-
SURGICAL treatments. This book may
prove of utmost importance in your life.
Write today. There is no obligation.
Excelsior Institute, Dept. A-234, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine
Vol. LIII. Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson
P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta
Editor — William N. Love, B.Sc. Agriculture

No. 9

Contents —

Editorials	5 and 6
Wheat and Chaff	7
"Hobe" Dowler — Master Craftsman	8
Pellets	9
Land Use, by Grant MacEwan	10
They May Look Alike, but They're Not	12
The Last Buffalo	14
Gunslinger Cashel, and How the Mounties Caught Him	18
Crossword	24
Aunt Sal	26

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Limited
Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.
Authorized as Second Class Mail — P.O. Dept., Ottawa.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Room 410, 86 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.
W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan
and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office, 15c for one year, 25c
for two years, 50c for five years, to all others \$1.00 a year.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES — 90c per agate line.
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: 12c per word per insertion. Minimum charge for Classi-
fied Advertising, \$2.50.

OUR COVER PICTURE

In the year 1900, this behemoth was the latest thing in power units and
was designed for working in soft delta lands. This and future design eventu-
ally led to the Caterpillar principle. This particular model weighed 20 tons
and had wood-covered wheels nine feet in diameter and 15 feet long. Pro-
moters said it worked well on the straightaway, but observers added that it
was difficult to turn and was impossible for highway travel or passing over
bridges and through gates.

BUY TIMBER ARCH BUILDINGS



Complete freedom for arranging ma-
terials because there are no posts to
clutter the interior.

- YOU HAVE NO MAINTENANCE
WORRIES WHEN YOU USE OUR
GLUED, LAMINATED RAFTERS
AND DECORATIVE ALUMINUM
COVERING.

Fire Insurance Rates Are Very Low

INVESTIGATE TODAY!

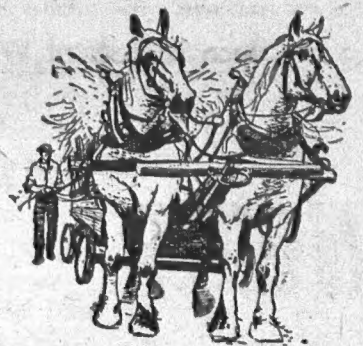
Please state what size you require.
Engineered to Standard Sizes.

Timber Building Company Ltd.

Phone
Office
7-8501

604 - 35th Avenue N.E.
CALGARY

Phone
Res.
7-2113



ABSORBINE

keeps 'em
on the job

Old timers who know horses and
horse care are never without
Absorbine. It's the recognized
antiseptic veterinary liniment
that can help catch a spavin
before it settles . . . help clear up
a hardened condition like ring-
bone. A large bottle costs only
\$2.50 at any druggist.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P.Q.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 47

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board
of Directors has declared a dividend of
the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value
of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par
value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about
September 1, 1957, to holders of such
shares of record at the close of business
on Wednesday July 31, 1957.

By Order of the Board.

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 29, 1957,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"Revy" Brand STOCK TANKS



Constructed of 2" SPRUCE LUMBER
(Will not affect the taste of the water.)

With The Exclusive
"LOCK STAVE"
Feature



Assembled and Painted.
All Tanks 2' 6" deep.

580 gals. 7' dia.	\$70.00
Net price	
756 gals. 8' dia.	\$79.00
Net price	
958 gals. 9' dia.	\$88.00
Net price	

Other Sizes Available.

Special Tanks made to order
—any size, round or rectangular.

Prices F.O.B. CALGARY.



REVELSTOKE
SAWMILL Co. Ltd.
EAST CALGARY



Inco Palladium

in billions of relay contacts
for new long distance
dialing

INCO SCHOLARSHIPS Available For High School Graduates

To help capable and deserving high school and preparatory school graduates get a university education, Inco has established 100 four year scholarships in Canadian colleges and universities. Twenty-five scholarships will be awarded for the academic year 1957-1958 and twenty-five for each succeeding year so that all 100 scholarships will be in effect by September, 1960. For complete information, write for free brochure on THE INCO SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME.



Have you noticed how much faster your long distance telephone calls are going through these days? That's because operators can now dial the number you call in many cities directly through a new automatic long distance switching system.

In a few more years, after additional equipment has been installed, you will be able to dial from your own telephone directly to almost any city in North America.

Inco Palladium has helped make this remarkable development possible. Each time you place a long distance call, thousands of palladium contacts go to work to route the call to its destination. Some of these tiny contacts must operate more than a million times a year. All of them are built for a service life of one billion operations and are expected to last, on the average, about 40 years.

Much of the palladium used to make these billions of contacts is Inco Palladium from nickel ore, mined by Inco workmen right here in Canada. Palladium is one of 14 different elements produced by Inco from the Sudbury ores.

In the communications field and other important Canadian industries manufacturing chemical, electrical, dental and medical products, and jewellery, Inco Palladium is used and contributes to the growth and development of Canada's economy.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys; ORC Brand Copper, Tellurium, Selenium, Platinum, Palladium and other Precious Metals; Cobalt and Iron Ore.

Editorials...

No stampede in Ottawa... *The dogs bark... but the caravan moves on*

SOMEONE once said, "Government should be like your stomach, if it's working right you don't know you have it."

This may not apply to Canada's new government, even though for the past few weeks it has been relatively both inactive and unnoticed. What it does indicate is that Prime Minister Diefenbaker has refused to be stampeded into throwing together a gerry-built governing machine and barging pell-mell into the Liberal policies that have controlled the nation for 20 years.

Despite the few critics who are "surprised" that former opposition members are not immediately wielding new brooms to sweep aside the policies they criticized for many years, the Prime Minister is going about his business in an orderly way. He is choosing his cabinet ministers carefully, wisely and well.

It is certainly significant that the two ministers most intimately faced with the nation's most pressing problem — marketing of agricultural produce — are both Westerners. The Hon. Gordon Churchill, of Winnipeg, as the new Minister of Trade and Commerce is saddled with the main responsibility, as-

sisted by the Hon. Douglas Harkness, of Calgary, who is in the unenviable position of having to keep up production and a healthy agricultural economy without the convenience of markets or cash for farmers. It will be a long haul of consistent, frustrating labor, and even then the solution may only come about by chance. In fact, no one in the world has come up with a cure-all for the world's trade problems.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has shown his willingness to tackle the issues when he called for the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers. Canada, which now has the world's strongest currency, will spark discussions aimed at another universal problem... inflation.

But there is still some heckling from the sidelines, from those who pretend they expect some miracle overnight... who demand immediate solutions from the Conservatives based on their pre-election criticisms. However, the government is setting its own pace, and some changes will come about we can be sure.

In the meantime, the dogs bark, but the caravan moves on.

U.S. Co-operation?

"THE more a government meddles in its domestic farm policies, the less it is inclined to co-operate with other nations." This conclusion was arrived at by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, who feel they speak with authority since they claim to represent some 35,000,000 farm families in 25 different nations. Government meddling by their definition would include such things as "protection" of domestic agriculture from foreign competition by tariffs, quotas, licenses and foreign exchange.

Probably no nation in the free world meddles on such a grand scale as the United States, and there is an increasing number of people who feel that this may be a perfect illustration of government interference at home leading to poor co-operation abroad. Apparently U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is not one of these people. 3,000 incredulous listeners at the world organization watched Mr. Benson keep a straight face while he re-stated the lofty ideals of the United States in world agricultural affairs. He said: "Our agricultural policy is based on three principles:

1. We will compete fairly on the world market.
2. We will be competitive in quality.

3. We will participate in mutually profitable international trade that gives our customers abroad the continued opportunity to earn the foreign exchange they need to buy our products.

I say again: We will not engage in any cut-throat race for markets. We will not break or unduly disrupt world markets. We are interested in fair play. We want to do the utmost to further the spirit of co-operation among all countries and to achieve an increase in consumption of surplus products."

That's pretty heady stuff to accept from a nation that is causing so much anxiety to millions of farmers in this country.

Financial box score

For a loaf of bread:

The consumer pays an average of 19½ cents.

The farmer receives about 2½ cents of this

Everybody makes a profit but the farmer! Wheat is the basic ingredient of bread and one bushel provides enough flour for 48 standard loaves. **If the farmer gave away his wheat, it would still cost the consumer 17 cents a loaf!**

Goods must balance cash

CURRENT salary scales and tight money policies are being attacked by some Canadians who feel that a fundamental privilege of a free society is to be paid or to borrow as much money as one pleases. These people forget that while we have the right to earn, spend, lend or invest our money, we must play the game according to a few rules.

Money, itself, has value only as a piece of paper. But it can have great inherent value as society's mechanism for facilitating and recording the exchange of goods and services, and like any mechanism it must be kept in good repair to run efficiently. Too much money in circulation will overload the system and cause a breakdown. After all, if we can get all the money we want we wouldn't want any. No one would be willing to work or part with goods to obtain what is free for the asking. Money must have a scarcity value or it is no good at all. Those who object to restraints in the flow of cash would kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The classic example of Germany's post World War One inflation seems so long ago. There's an attitude that "it can't happen here"; that in this day and age the printing press would never be brought in to solve a financial crisis. But this is not so! Just ask some of our Canadians from Hungary what happened to their money in the past ten years or so. They will tell you how inflation hit their economy in 1946, and the very streets became strewn with money. People winnowed out dead money by the fistfuls and threw it in the gutter. Prices jumped to the ridiculous figure of 126-trillion times its pre-inflation value. Every morning the currency was reborn at a new value and it died again when the banks closed. Workers were paid daily and housewives were frantic because they got their husband's pay after the day's money was dead. By sheer velocity of wage and price increases, every wage earner in the great city of Budapest had been reduced to destitution. People who had saved and led decent lives found their old age made useless and senseless.

In sharp contrast to this, neighboring Austria avoided a similar situation when its government intervened and put the economy in a straight jacket while repairs were made to the cost-price mechanism.

But all nations are trying to prevent a creeping inflation from accelerating into a galloping inflation. They are trying to keep the flow of goods level with the flow of money. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Peter Thorneycroft, put it this way: "If a nation pays itself 7% more for doing no more work, as happened last year, price increases will follow as the night follows upon the day. No economic or government magic, no system of controls can stop this process... The truth is that the nation must either squarely face the problem of inflation and accept the policies necessary to check and curtail it or else it must face a continual decline in the value of its currency."

Canadians must firm up and take their medicine.

EDITORIALS...

World army for a common enemy

ONE of mankind's age-old dreams is coming true . . . the dream that all races, colours, creeds and nationalities would forget their differences and bear arms together in a single unified army and against a common enemy.

The enemy — not very violent, true, but none the less deadly — is "ignorance", and the soldiers in the field are scientists and technicians around the globe who are making a many-pronged attack under the code name of the International Geophysical Year (IGY).

The zero hour was on July 1st and the advance is to continue for 18 months. As in any war the costs will be astronomical, but unlike other wars the results will be constructive rather than destructive. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent to send out an advance guard of 50,000 scientists supported by thousands of technicians, service personnel, pilots, seamen and mountaineers. Ships are cruising remote oceanic areas taking measurements of currents, the ocean floor, the earth's magnetism and gravity. Balloons and aircraft are being used to explore high levels of air from the Arctic to the Antarctic and around the band of the equator. Expeditions in both polar regions are investigating glaciers, tides, the aurora, cosmic rays and earth tremours. All over the world rockets are carrying instruments 50 to 160 miles high into the mysterious layers of the ionosphere, to radio information back to the earth about temperatures and winds, air pressures and the sun's activity. Most spectacular of all the Americans and the Russians will be launching their artificial satellites, "man-made-moons" which are to be shot beyond the earth's atmosphere into the dark vacuum of outer space. If successful, the satellites will tell scientists many things they wish to know about the sun's full radiation, about meteoric dust in space, about the size and shape of the earth itself.

Canada, it is interesting to note, will be one of the biggest battle grounds since it is one of the largest and most significant areas of the IGY. Canada is bordered by three oceans, with broad areas in the Arctic and lying under the maximum zone of the Northern Lights. About 80 stations are based in this country.

When the smoke clears and the forces regroup, the world may have won a major battle against our ignorance of the planet on which we live. Improvements are likely to follow in weather forecasting, in long-distance radio communications, in navigation and air travel, in world mapping and surveying, in exploration for oils and minerals, and many other benefits which cannot yet be predicted.

One cannot help but notice some odd features of this common army waging a common battle. In the first place, it is the first war, as far as we know, that is being waged without propaganda. And in the second place the union of forces has not been brought about by a sudden kindly turn in man's nature. It was the advent of the nuclear age with its hydrogen bombs that did the trick



Leonard D. Nesbitt
...retires

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:—

It was with mixed emotions that we accepted the resignation of Mr. Nesbitt, who stepped down as editor with the publication of the last issue. While we are pleased that he may now have the leisure time he so well deserves and will be able to devote the necessary time to his many personal interests, we are sorry, however, to lose his services and experience.

Mr. Nesbitt was ideally suited to publish and edit a pioneer farm paper like the *Farm and Ranch Review*. When the agricultural history of the West is finally recorded, his name will be among those who have helped build prairie agriculture into what it is today. His combined talents of farmer and editor were applied to a dozen different publications before he established the publicity department of the Alberta Wheat Pool. It was after serving with the Wheat Pool for almost 29 years that he accepted the offer to edit the *Farm and Ranch Review*.

We are pleased to state that Mr. Nesbitt's talents will not be entirely lost to our readers, since he will be available in an advisory capacity to guide the paper in future years.

Moving into the editor's desk is a young man with what Mr. Nesbitt describes as "ideas and energy" . . . William N. Love. Mr. Love also has experience in many fields, backed by a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from the University of Alberta. He joined the army as a private, serving overseas in World War Two in both the infantry and the artillery, and now holds the rank of Captain in artillery. His journalistic career began after the war in the news department of CFCN, Calgary. Meeting the high-pressure demands of radio news, he expanded and reorganized the entire news department to keep it in the forefront of radio news in the West, and at the same time often did double duty on farm broadcasts during the absence of the regular farm director. Although retaining his position of overall news director at CFCN, Mr. Love should bring a combination of youth and vitality to this pioneer farm paper.

No socialist ant-hill?

EXPERIENCE is a hard teacher! She gives the test first and the lesson afterwards. The British Labor Party was given its test when it rose to brief power and tried to

carry out its socialist pipe-dreams of complete government management. It learned from experience that there are only two places where complete socialism works — one is a bee-hive and the other is an ant-hill. A recent policy statement by the British Labor Party leads one to hope that the lesson won't be easily forgotten. Here is the statement:

"The Labor Party recognizes that, under increasingly professional managements, large firms are, as a whole, serving the nation well. Moreover, we recognize that no organization, public or private, can operate effectively if it is subjected to persistent and detailed intervention from above."

'In-and-Outers' are usually out

SOMETHING has been happening to Alberta's fur farming industry in the past year which is almost a text-book illustration of the workings of the law of supply and demand.

The usual complications of government direction, devious freight rates, long-term planning, quotas and subsidies are largely missing and what is left is the simple workings of economics for all to see.

When the fur farmers counted their kit crop this season they found that the average increase was just slightly below last year, or about 3½ kits per female wintered. A depressed fur market early in the year resulted in a number of fur farms ceasing operation entirely and others cutting down on undesirable types of mink. Therefore 10,000 less females were on hand for breeding purposes, and coupled with the slightly lower litter average, will mean about 40,000 fewer pelts for next season.

This decrease is expected to stabilize the fur farming industry of Alberta since only superior breeding stock will be kept. The resulting pelts should therefore bring higher prices to those who stay in. In addition, lowered competition for feed due to less mink has brought the price of fish and by-products down, and lower production costs allows for a greater margin of profit.

It would appear that the longterm breeder is the one who comes out on top, while the "in-and-outer" operating on a close margin, floods the market with inferior stock, lowers prices and boosts costs, and in the end loses out. The "in-and-outers" in any branch of agriculture cause economic cycles which come home to roost. Many cash-short prairie farmers have quickly switched to livestock to market their grain, but with a possible winter feed shortage, there is a risk that these same people will unload thousands of unfinished cattle on the market . . . decreasing average quality and lowering prices. With good barley crops in prospect, the same thing is shaping up in the swine industry . . . an overloaded hog market.

Farmers who jump from market to market with each new trend are making money for the man who is always in at the right time. They usually get in too late and stay too long. Every farmer should take stock of his land, equipment, and general farm potential and then apply these tools to the job for which they are best suited. He will take some losses with the gains, but in the long run he'll come out on top.



Winners of the highest award for proficiency in Alberta 4-H Club work were determined through the Provincial eliminations at Olds School of Agriculture, with some 160 district winners competing. Shown above is the contingent who will represent Alberta at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto in November. They are, back row: Arnold Malone, Rosalind Beef Club; Blair Shaw, Taber Wheat Club; Harley Michael, Clive, East Lacombe Beef Club; Gordon Rees, Ponoka

Swine Club; Kathleen Lane, Byemoor Wheat Club; Dick Mutton, Sangudo, Pembroke Dairy Club; Gordon Platt, Olds Dairy Club; Keith Langille, Rosalind Beef Club. Front row: Marie Kozack, Round Hill Garden Club; Rosemarie Wenger, Egremont, McKinley Garden and Clothing Club; Glenna Robins, Blackie, Ridgeview Food Club; Louise Roose, Camrose, Ohaton Food Club; Presilla Mewha, Marker-ville Clothing Club; Joan Butterwick, Brownfield Garden Club.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by Ivan Helmer

It is to be hoped that the new crew in the bunkhouse at Ottawa won't resort to the philosophy of a little poem by M. Keel Jones which appeared in "The Best Humor from Punch".

Election Reflection:
Each day into the upper air
Ascends the politician's prayer:
"Grant me the gift of swift retort
And keep the public memory short."

Women generally presume a husband guilty until he can prove himself innocent.

A tip to gals buying fur coats this season:

A hailstorm in the southern part of one of our provinces this summer was so severe that, among other damaging things, it ripped the fur from rabbits.

A hen gone haywire has been put in Rutgers University agricultural station for observation. Its offence was laying 17 eggs in 5 days. Its confinement is supposed to be for study. But couldn't this be a dodge to prevent an offspring which might upset the entire balance of U.S. egg subsidies; and a whole flock of anti-union egg-layers which would put 2 out of every 3 hens now employed under the axe?

Perhaps the chief offender in playing with matches is Cupid.

From the Kitchener (Ontario) Record:

In efforts to reduce his vast hoard of surplus farm products, Uncle Sam has been bartering grains and cotton for certain "strategic" materials. As a result other surpluses are piling up, such as manganese, mercury, silk and goose feathers.

It must be quite a headache to find a safe place to stock-pile goose feathers in a country that has so many hurricanes. In no time they could be gone with the wind.

This is an age when tillers of the soil have to be on their toes every minute. In Winchester, England, market gardeners have formed a Supersonic Defence League, to lobby against the damage to gardens caused by supersonic bangs of jet planes crashing the sound barrier.

Most people forget quickly — fortunately.

Hunters this fall who bring down a red, green, or orange duck are warned not to blame it on the alcoholic content of their thermos jugs. The birds are being sent out with new plumage in a joint experiment by the State of Florida and some Eastern Canada provinces in an attempt to learn where ducks go and the airplanes they travel by.

Nothing reminds a woman of all that needs to be done around the house like a husband who is taking it easy.

Two middle-aged women who rented a summer cottage sight unseen were dismayed by its isolation. After a night alone they paid an old man, who did odd jobs, to roll out his sleeping bag and sleep in front of their door. Shortly after their departure the old man was seen putting a sign up in front of his shack:

Wood Supplied
Odd Jobs Done
Nervous Women Slept With.

An insurance executive says a hearty kiss can go a long way toward preventing highway accidents. But he doesn't mean while cruising down the center of the highway with the heart throb forcing down the gas pedal. A good breakfast, a happy home atmosphere, he claims, and a hearty good-bye kiss are often the difference between a good driver and a bad one. His company's records, covering trucks and buses, show that "unhappy home life caused by nagging over money, in-laws, and the behavior of children," are the main factors behind poor driving records. So perhaps the best thing to do before getting behind the wheel, is to open up your purse strings, give mamma-in-law a hearty squeeze (not pinch) or two, and don't spare the rod.

Every family should have two cars. The parents might want to go somewhere occasionally.

John Barrymore is supposed to have said that there are three things a woman can make out of almost nothing — a hat, a salad, and a quarrel.

Those who think a lady can't keep her tongue tied down are mistaken. It depends:

Kitty Butler, a 10-year-old North Carolina Miss proved it. For six years she begged for a horse. Daddy said, "No, no, no!" But Kitty talked too much in school. Her teachers complained. On the 27th of June Kitty tried again, "Daddy, I'll do anything if you'll buy me a horse." "If I don't hear a word out of you for a month," said Daddy, feeling no risk, "I'll get you a horse!"

In this case Daddy opened his mouth too far. After a week the silence was unnerving. "For goodness sake," he said, "cut it out — I'll buy you a horse."

But Kitty wasn't taking any chances. She said, by note, what she had to say until July the 28th. And Kitty has her horse. Silence can be golden.

Apparently women suffer from the same ulcers their husbands suffer from.

Kids of the future may be saved from the horrors of foreign language study. In Britain the Language Research Unit at Cambridge University is looking into the practical possibilities of translating language by machine. Many a stenographer who can't read her shorthand notes, and many a druggist who can't make out doctor's prescriptions will be highly interested.

When two prospective mothers-in-law meet, it's like the meeting between two horse traders. Each one is suspicious of what the other is unloading.

Well — if you must kick — kick towards the goal.



Master builder, Hobart A. Dowler, pauses during construction on one of his projects.

"Hobe" Dowler— master craftsman of a pioneer art...

*—Alberta's Paul Bunyan builds
log cabins from big timber*

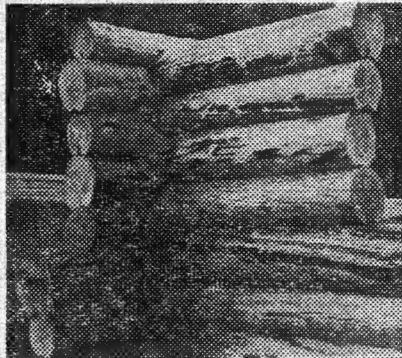
By C. H. STOUT

not being lost. Rather they are being remembered and restored as the popularity of Pigeon Lake grows with holiday throngs and the host of summer campers. One of those who has brought old history back and given new color to tradition is Hobart Dowler, whose home for some years has been almost on the site of the early missions and whose lake view is almost identical with Missionary Rundles in the 1840's.

You might say that "Hobe" Dowler grew up in the lake country for he was only a boy when his parents and family came from the Ottawa district of Ontario to the Millet region and homesteaded almost sixty years ago. He didn't get much school-house education but "Hobe" learned to swing an axe with the best of them and "saddle notch" log buildings like a veteran while a teenager. That's the reason why today the master craftsman of Pigeon Lake might well be termed the Paul Bunyan of Alberta, not a mythical character honored by huge statues in Minnesota and other parts of the United States, but a real man with a real axe known and extolled for his work from Montreal to Vancouver. While the log cabins of the pioneers have virtually disappeared, Mr. Dowler has restored rustic structures to a new popularity and hewed masterpieces from the big timber fifty miles west of Pigeon Lake which now excite admiration in Calgary, Banff and Fort Macleod from visitors in thousands from many parts of the world. "Hobe" and his son Bill Dowler, and their staff of expert axemen trained by Dowler senior, have built the old fort, cabin and stockade at the Calgary Stampede grounds, the Southern Alberta Pioneers' cabin overlooking the Elbow river in

Calgary, the new fort at Fort Macleod, recently dedicated in honor of the first Northwest Mounted Police post at Macleod in 1873, and now is engaged in building a 40 by 100-foot Memorial Cabin at Edmonton for the Northern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association. This follows erection of a handsome log hall with wings and fireplace for the United Church of Canada's youth camp at Pigeon Lake on a 225-acre property extending along and back from the lake.

For all these handsome buildings Mr. Dowler obtains spruce logs in the vicinity of Buck Lake, once an outlying region of al-



"Saddle notches," up-to-date by the Dowler method. In addition to airtight corners, the logs are grooved and insulated.

most primeval wilderness but now near a highway to Drayton Valley and the rich Pembina oilfield. These logs are tall and straight without a surplus of limbs, and once they are transported to Dowler's home building yard they are peeled, treated to prevent discoloring and cracking, and fitted with the neatness and accuracy of fine furniture into the cabin or fortress to be. All these buildings are first erected in the Dowler workyard, then carefully numbered and moved to their permanent site, whether it be Macleod, Calgary, Banff or Edmonton, and where each timber drops neatly into place.

Recently after the new Fort Macleod had been grooved and dove-tailed at Pigeon Lake, the Dowlers loaded 350 logs on one truck and trailer for the almost 300-mile trip to Macleod, this load weighing more than 17 tons. But don't worry about the highway. The load had so many rubber-tired wheels under it that government officials were quite agreeable to it being given a right of way during the night. When erected at Macleod the 200 by 235-foot stockade, 12



The Dowler family also custom build Red River carts, without the use of nails or metal. Sitting in this one is Mission Beach, sage and pioneer, Axel Sandstrom.

feet high, and the four block-houses at the corners, went into place with every bolt and peg fitting perfectly and the huge gates swinging together as if measured and shaped on the spot. Hobe Dowler not only is an expert timberman, but he's a self-trained architect of unusual ability, and plans for each structure are blue-printed down to the last nailhole. Already he has prepared plans for a Mounted Police museum within the Fort Macleod stockade, though this work will not be undertaken until Ottawa give the go-ahead.

When in his twenties after leaving the farm west of Millet, Mr. Dowler became a grain buyer and soon after superintendent for a big grain company's Alberta elevator system. While with this firm he pioneered the western route for prairie wheat growers, and was the first agent to ship Alberta grain across the Pacific and down the west coast. Also in his busy life Hobe, still keen and erect, found time to climb more than 50 major peaks in the Rockies from Alaska to Mexico, and have a look at something like 250 glaciers. He belongs to several scientific societies and has contributed articles on the grain trade and geographic excursions, to periodicals and now is having his portrait painted by that well-known artist, Nicholas de Grandmaison of Banff. While this is going on Dowler is going ahead with work on the Old Timers' cabin at Edmonton, and talking over plans for an Old Timers' cabin at Red Deer, a museum at Banff, and pondering over offers to build log cabins at Montreal and Winnipeg. Meantime he has built several Red River carts which will be seen at Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton, these being full-sized replicas of the old wooden carts which travelled the plains from Winnipeg to Edmonton in the eighties.

Certainly, when the last of the pioneers has left us, "Hobe" Dowler and his family will have left tangible and lasting memorials to both the early settlers and their own skilled industry.



The Edmonton Oldtimers' Memorial Cabin under construction by the Dowler family at Pigeon Lake, west of Lacombe, Alta. Once completed, it will be taken down, each log numbered and reassembled on the river site at Edmonton.

Pellets...

THE latest in artificial insemination efforts is directed towards the queen bee. The Brandon Experimental farm has an apparatus to do the job. The aim is to improve bee strains, which was impossible under the natural mating conditions of the queen.

* * *

PERFORMANCE testing in the poultry industry can be an administrative headache. One company working toward improved breeds was forced to introduce an I.B.M. computer to handle the paperwork involved in keeping the record on every bird, in every test pen for every generation. Hundreds of thousands of cards are on file, each one dealing with a single bird and its history.

* * *

SHARP promotion, increased efficiency and growing public demand have helped poultry producers. Production of broilers in the United States last year was 45,302,000 birds. They sold for an average of 19.6 cents per pound.

* * *

FEDERAL agriculture inspectors had to work 12 hours a day this spring to check over potato plants being imported from the United States through Windsor. Of the over 44 million plants brought in considerable numbers were rejected for disease.

* * *

THE Saskatoon Field Man for Chipman Chemicals says that statistics show that for every dollar spent on proper insecticides, the farmer averages a return of about \$52. He says that insects alone cut the nation's crop production by 10 per cent, or about \$300-million annually.

* * *

BECAUSE interest has waned in the Farm Radio Forum, the extension department of the University of British Columbia is severing its active connection with that feature. Last spring there were only three farm forum groups operating in the province.

* * *

STUDIES at Brandon Experimental Farm estimate the operating life of tractors at 10,000 hours; tillage machines, 3,000 hours, and seeding and harvesting machines, 2,000 hours.

* * *

THE nine-year-old Ayrshire cow, Cherkley-Missie 7th, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, is the leading animal of the breed in Britain. Her average yield was 1,918 gallons of milk with an average butter-fat content of 3.79%.

* * *

RETURNS per box to British Columbia apple growers, from the 1956 crop, were the highest in history. But the crop has about half normal size and production was down in the U.S.A.

* * *

THE primary industries — agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power — now employ only about 20 per cent of all working Canadians.

* * *

ROBERT G. GOOD, of Brantford, Ontario, raised a Holstein steer until it was three years and four months old. It then weighed 1,960 lbs. and sold for 18¢ a lb., a total of \$352.80.

IT is only taking Canadian cerealists half the time they previously took to develop new cereal varieties. They can now increase the supply of cereal seed from a single pound to about 75 bushels in a one 12-month period, by growing second crops in California during Canada's winter months.

* * *

CANADIAN labour need not look to the United States for greener fields. In the 1946-1956 period, labor income in Canada jumped 168%, compared to the increase of only 104% in the United States during the same period.

* * *

QUEBEC is still Canada's top producer of maple syrup. Canada's 1956 crop of maple syrup totalled 2,677,000 gallons, of which all but 342,000 gallons came from Quebec.

* * *

AT the end of 1956 women comprised 24% of Canada's total labour force. Of the working women, over 40% were married.

* * *

A SIDE-LINE benefit from applying anhydrous ammonia fertilizer at 50 pounds or more per acre, is reported by J. B. Concoran, of the Brookville, Alta., district. A few minutes after applying the fertilizer to a field in which he planned to sow barley, grubs and cutworms appeared on the surface of the ground in surprising numbers. Crows and gulls swarmed and took their fill of the unusually bountiful meal of insects. Some farmers report that this fertilizer will also kill out gophers or "moles" when applied to grassland.

* * *

THE Maritimes have struck a windfall in their overseas potato sales. Repeating last year's purchase, Venezuela has placed an order for \$1,250,000 worth of seed potatoes to be shipped from the East coast in October.

* * *

MANITOBA is the safest place to live in Canada. In a list of the death rates for accidents — traffic, home, industrial — per 100,000 people, Manitoba is right at the bottom with 47.9% killed in accidents. British Columbia has the highest rate—64.2% and is, therefore, the most dangerous place to live. Manitobans may well be pleased with their record, however, a closer look will reveal that they are only the third safest on the highways.

* * *

THE Meat Packers' Council of Canada has launched its intensive on-the-spot examination of slaughtering methods carried out by Canadian meat-packing plants. A preliminary investigation includes the study of alternative methods of slaughter such as the captive bolt pistol and concussion stunner, carbon dioxide anaesthetization and electrical stunning.

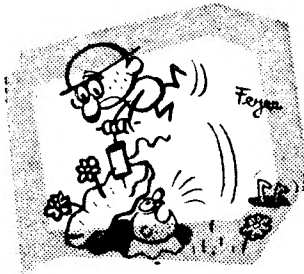
* * *

A SINGLE rat in a grain bin eats or destroys about \$20 a year... and you pay the bill. This doesn't take in the other extensive and costly damage caused by rats.

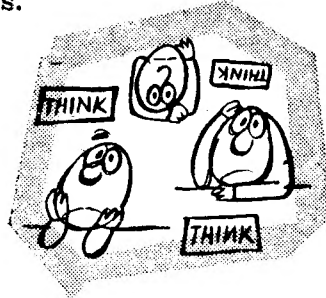
* * *

FOR the first time in the last eight years the S.S. Warkworth was not the first ship to enter Port Churchill harbour this season. The honor of being the first ship to dock went to the S.S. Nordmeer which arrived on July 31st to load a cargo of grain. The S.S. Warkworth arrived just a few hours later, and discharged some 2,000 tons of cargo from Britain and for Western Canada before loading with grain.

people compete in the oil business



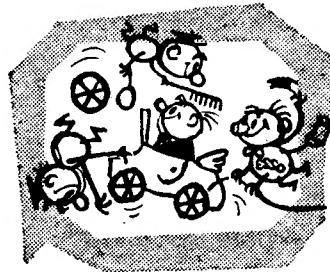
Did you know there are more than 10,000 people engaged in the search for oil in Canada? We know it, because we run into plenty of them each time we try to lease promising oil lands.



Did you know there are hundreds of skilled chemists and engineers in Canada's 42 refineries? We know it, because our own technical people have to work hard to stay ahead of the others in producing better products at lower cost.



Did you know Canada's oil companies employ thousands of salesmen to market their products? We know it, because every day our own sales people are competing with salesmen from other companies.



Canada's hundreds of oil companies wage vigorous competition. The result is increased efficiency, and benefits to the consumer.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



Land-use is everybody's problem

—by Grant MacEwan

IT becomes increasingly evident that every province has some land-use problems — areas in which the soil is being employed uneconomically or unwisely. Western people have heard many times about the land settlement mistakes made in the homestead years when neither federal nor provincial government had sufficient information concerning soil and climate.

Most people have knowledge of some area whose virgin fertility was sufficient to produce a few good crops immediately after the sod was broken, but for reasons of soil or a combination of soil and climatic conditions, could not continue to produce by the usual grain growing methods. In many such instances, farms were abandoned but not before the original cover

usual agricultural practice to be reasonably profitable, at least, until forest exhaustion on the agriculturally poor soil brought poverty. Lands which were stable as long as they had the protection of trees and native grasses, began to erode and the increasing want on local farms induced young people to move away. There were other consequences: excessive silting in the harbour at Port Hope resulted from the greater loads of water-borne soil leaving the farms; seasonal floods became more numerous and more severe; and speckled trout, once plentiful in the Ganaraska River, confined themselves to the upper tributaries.

A land-use survey was undertaken and a program of rehabilitation recommended. It was clear that much of the land



They're still breaking new land on the prairies . . . but they're also putting some back to grass.

farmed in Saskatchewan were classified as submarginal and therefore unsuited to cultivation by ordinary methods. During the years of severe drought in the '30s, many residents on inferior locations moved and rehabilitated themselves; an estimated 10,000 farm families left southern districts and settled in the park belt to the north. And after the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act became law and Saskatchewan had a Land Utilization Board, other farmers on submarginal lands were assisted in finding better situations.

After 1937, many of the more troublesome parcels of land were taken over by the Crown and marked for Community Pastures, with assurance that cultivation would not again be permitted.

In Alberta, the Special Areas Act of 1927 was an attempt to meet some of the problems of drought and improper land-use. It was directed at the east-central area, since known as Tilley East. Prior to the passage of the Act, a commission appointed in 1926 was instructed to report, among other things, on: "the nature of the land in the district and the use to which the same may be most profitably put; and the measures necessary to bring the said land into such profitable use."

By this time, soil surveys and meteorological data were avail-

able and the commission recommended that the particular area into which so many settlers entered with high hopes and left with discouragement, be "closed", with no more land being alienated from the Crown. Coupled with this, administration of



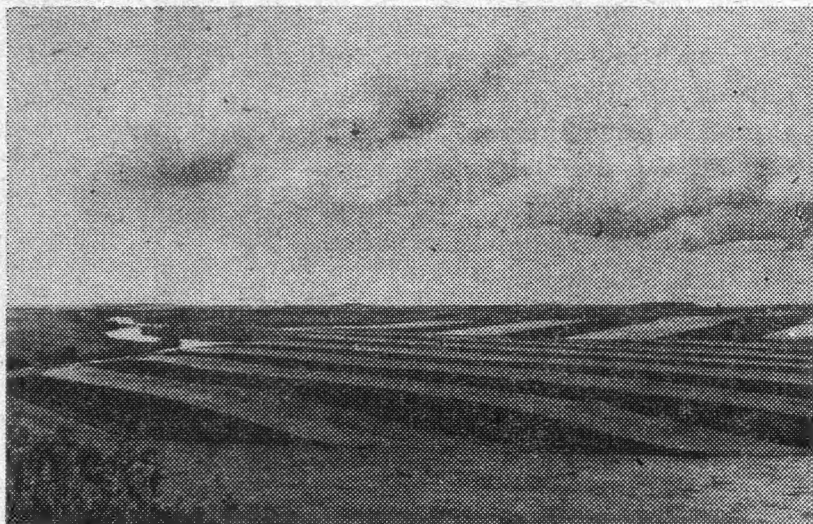
Farm and Ranch Photo.

Thousands of farm dugouts have helped keep dry farms producing.

the area was to be by a government-appointed board.

As in the Province of Saskatchewan, provision was made for removal of settlers to better sites and the setting up of Community Pastures. As the human population in the block was reduced, the thinning down allowed each remaining land operator a bigger acreage. Hence there was less necessity for an intensive type of agriculture. The shift was toward grazing and as the grasses re-established themselves, the dangers associated with wheat failure and soil drifting were lessened.

The soil survey work started



Strip farming practices along the banks of the Old Man River near Lethbridge, Alta., prevents destruction of valuable land by wind erosion.

of native grass was destroyed and the farmer or homesteader caused to suffer some degree of financial ruination.

Nothing in agriculture is more basic than a sound utilization program for land which, even in a booming period of oil development, is Canada's most valuable asset. Western Canadians have most at stake. By far the biggest part of the nation's arable soil is in three provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — and in large measure, Canada's progress will rise and fall with success or lack of success in conserving and using soil in that area.

One of the Eastern Canadian demonstrations showing the consequences of mis-use was the Ganaraska Watershed, an area of a hundred square miles in Durham and Northumberland Counties, north and west of Port Hope. Originally, it was a district well favored with trees and running water and settlers were attracted. Pioneer farmers devoted part of their time to logging and lumbering and found such operations combined with

would grow trees well but not cereal grains without inviting the danger of ruinous erosion. The most important conservation measure proposed was a return of 20,000 acres of marginal and submarginal land at the north of the watershed to forests. Now, many of the mistakes of earlier years are being corrected.

Manitoba has not witnessed as much wind erosion as the neighboring province to the west but Manitoba has had to face serious water erosion problems — sandy hillsides that were both productive and secure while covered with grass but dangerously vulnerable to the costly losses of water erosion when exposed to ordinary cropping methods. Manitoba is presently embarking upon a program, the ultimate objective of which is to anchor some 3,000,000 acres of erosion-threatened land, by the use of grass and legumes.

The most costly errors and misfortunes in land occupation and cultivation were between 1905 and 1914. By 1939, roughly 4,000,000 acres of land being



This farmer's top soil will stay put when the strong winds blow. Instead of burning the stubble he's keeping it for trash cover.

in the Mid-West in 1921 and conducted co-operatively by Universities and Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, has progressed steadily and broadened the base for improvement in land utilization. The classification and mapping of western soils continues and every agriculturist must recognize the great value. But while important advances have been made in land-use, it would be a mistake to suppose that all the wrongs have been righted.

In both Saskatchewan and Alberta, numerous farmers are still operating on land that fails too frequently to furnish support. This is most apparent from the record of Prairie Farm Assistance Act which provides payments in areas of crop failure. There was no P.F.A.A. program in 1942 but otherwise, between the years 1939 and 1935, inclusive, Alberta had 52 townships whose farmers qualified for P.F.A.A. payments in 12 out of the 16 years, while 28 townships qualified in 13 out of the 16 years; 12 townships qualified 14 times and two townships qualified in 15 out of the 16 years. It must be clearly apparent, therefore, that many farmers are still trying to produce wheat under unsuitable conditions and that the job of correct-



Sask. Govt. Photo.
Draining this slough near Wolseley, Sask., turns waste land to production.

ing mistakes in land-use is far from finished.

Moreover, all the errors in land utilization have not been in the southern and prairie districts. Even in recent years, settlers have been allowed to go onto some northern lands which have produced little more than disappointment. The Wanham district in the Peace River area would furnish some distressing examples — veterans saddled with land from which they

found it nigh impossible to meet the relatively small payments. Such operations are detrimental to the occupants who could be working better soil and to the land itself which could serve a progressive purpose in a grass and tree program.

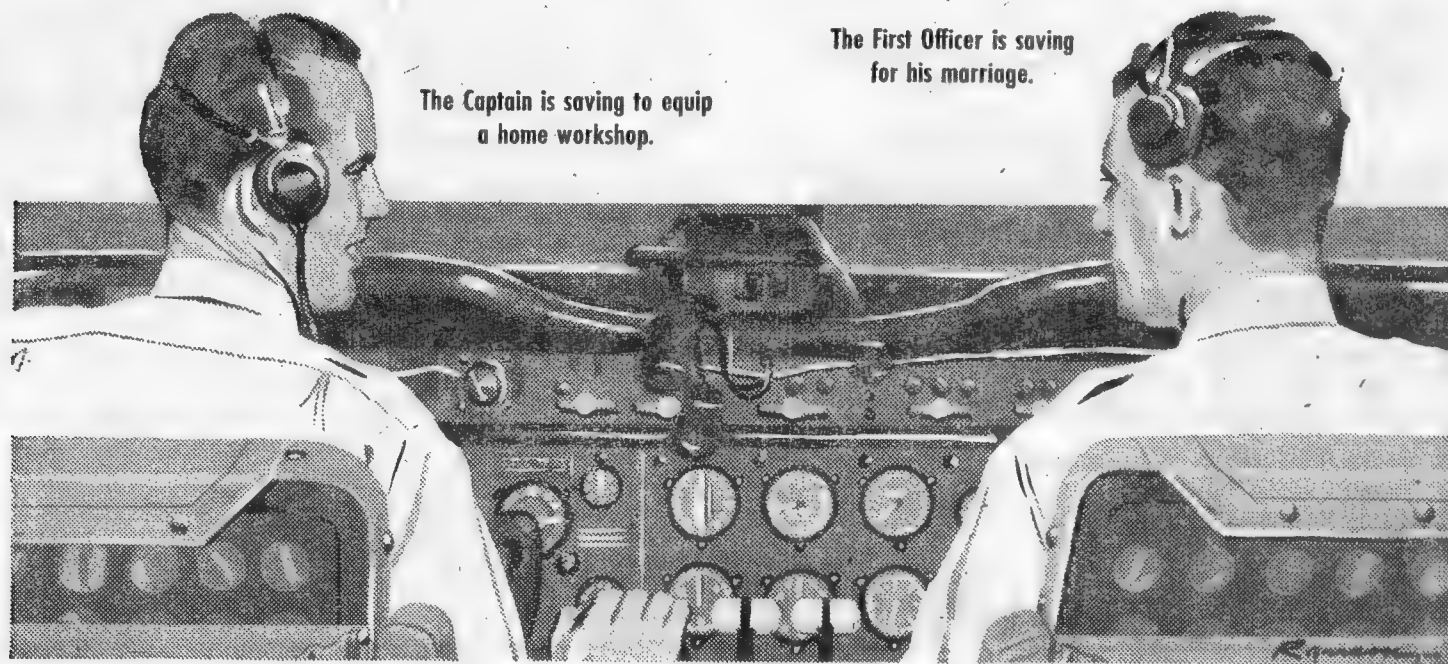
A brief submitted by the Rocky Mountain Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry to Alberta Government authorities, under date of September 21, 1956, recommends a high

priority for permanent forest cover on certain lands and states: "The need is particularly great in land use policies because there are few relationships more basic to our welfare than those which exist between us and the land . . . It is not too late, nor too difficult, to prepare plans on a regional basis for better land use . . ."

Fortunately, a big part of our western soil is suited to grain growing. Some lands in northern districts will grow trees better than anything else and many of them should be safeguarded for forestry. All our soils are capable of growing grass, and grass must be seen as the logical alternative when, in most farming districts, land proves submarginal for cereal grains.

Grasslands do not commonly provide as much dollar-return per acre as grain lands, but even moderate yields of forage can be more profitable than poor crops of grain. There are still many areas of cultivated land in the mid-western provinces that would benefit by the treatment of a protecting blanket of grass.

Land-use is important. Governments have a responsibility but remedial measures can and should begin near home. Land-use is everybody's problem.



The Captain is saving to equip a home workshop.

The First Officer is saving for his marriage.

**Both have a
bank account—and
a purpose for saving**

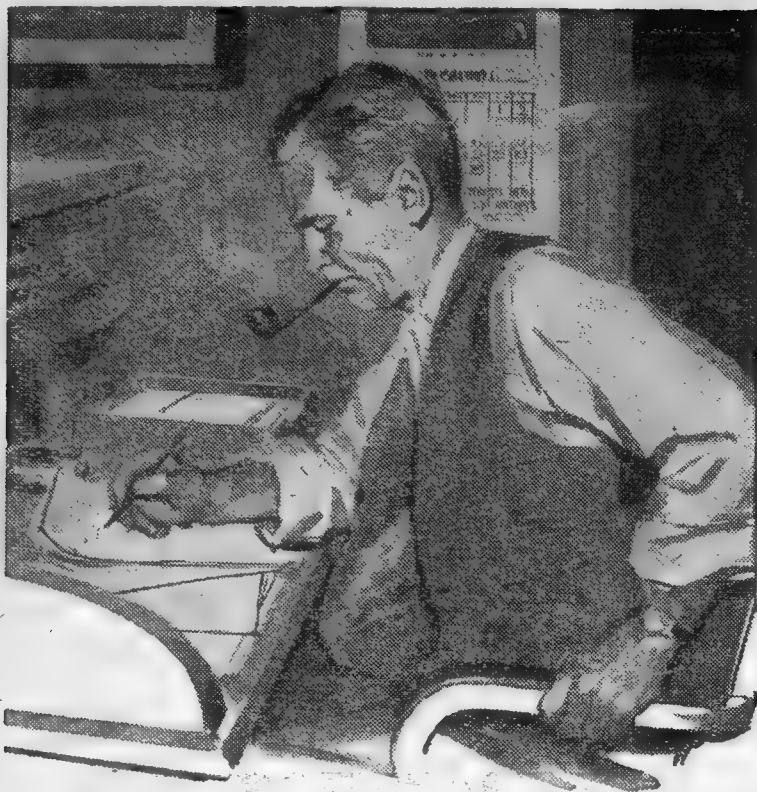
They work as a team, yet each has his own reason for saving, his own dollar objective, his own pace in achieving it.

A bank account takes care of every type of saving need. You can start with any amount you wish, add to it at any time you choose, keep on as long as you like.

Last year almost 500,000 new deposit accounts were opened with the chartered banks, making a total of nearly 10,500,000. The owners of these accounts know that a bank account offers the simplest, safest, most convenient means of safeguarding and accumulating funds.

Save at a bank — millions do!

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY



ARE YOU SURE YOUR FARM IS MAKING MONEY?

The only way you can be *sure* your farm is making money is by keeping adequate records. They will show you the results of each farm operation — whether it pays, and how much. Another good practice is the habit of saving. Start a savings account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Make the manager your best business friend. You'll find he's always ready to discuss your problems with you.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

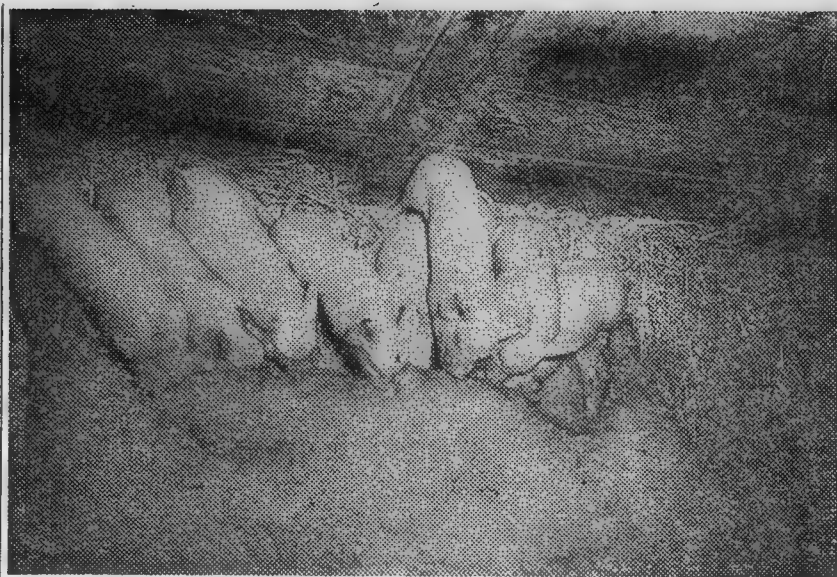
765 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA READY TO SERVE YOU FN-307

LOWER DELIVERED PRICES—AS MUCH AS 50% LOWER!

See your ARMY & NAVY CATALOGUE, in the mail to 518,000 value-wise families who know what All-Cash buying saves them! This new Army & Navy Fall and Winter Catalogue completely reverses our competitors' higher and higher prices. If you have not received this "Bargain Book of a Nation"—a postcard request will speed one to you promptly!

**SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY
BACK FOR OVER 30 YEARS!**

ARMY & NAVY Mail Order **DEPT STORE**
MAIL ORDER DIVISION
REGINA - SASK.



Sask. Govt. Photo.

They may look alike ... but they're not!

*Swine breeders relying on memory to sort their
litters are on a train going nowhere—*

YOUNG fast-growing pigs change in development and the farmer who keeps no record of each young pig is culling by guesswork. The big operator knows and practices this technique, but the small farmer who just keeps a "few pigs on hand" cannot ignore the advantages of keeping sound records. It's the man with the top breeding stock who stands to make the greatest profits when the market is right, and who can quickly turn a sudden supply of cheap feed to dollars in his pocket. The individual who attempts to run pigs on the "in and out" plan is very apt to find results disappointing since he's likely to be in when he should be out and out when he should be in. The "in and out" policy disturbs the market and gives rise to instability which can be detrimental to the regular producers. But on the other hand, it allows the regular producers to capitalize on the big money from a sudden market boom.

larily, slightly raising or lowering the number of brood sows as changes in the market develops, contributes to permanency in the business. When the market wanes, he cuts production but keeps good breeding stock on hand for rapid expansion. With the market starting to soar he is in a position to boost production rapidly by selecting future brood sows from his immediate litter. This selection, if done without proper records, is done by guesswork, and instead of being ahead of the game, the farmer may find his initial advantage neutralized by expanding into a second-rate herd. Instead of skimming off the cream of the profits he misses the boat and just gets by.

If any record of individual pigs is to be kept at all it is necessary to first identify each animal soon after birth. This article is concerned only with this one elementary but important operation. Tattoos and ear tags are official systems for

The man who keeps pigs regu-



This young pig won't get lost in the litter. His ear notches mark him for life ... either a long one or a short one, depending on his growth and performance.

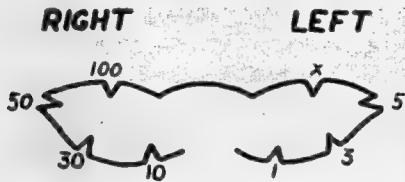
identifying registrable pigs, but the more simple method commonly adopted for private use is the ear-notching system, in which a "V" shaped notch is cut out of the edge of the ear with an ear notcher. Use of such a simple system will greatly improve selection, as both litters and individual pigs are identified. This system is flexible enough to encompass hundreds of pigs.

Various combinations can be worked out, but it is suggested that the first litter be allocated to the first 20 members; the second litter to the thirties; the third to the forties, etc. By notching in this way we find all the litter numbers coming out on the right ear because this ear determines the numbers by tens. This allows the farmer to pick out animals of a particular litter with accuracy and speed. The left ear is used to number each individual within a particular litter, since this ear deals only with numbers from one to ten. In the case of sows with large

Siamese twins



Dr. Smith, veterinarian for the Pincher Creek district of Alberta, beside the Siamese twin calves born on the Dumont Brothers' farm near Cowley. The cow was old and had had several normal births in previous years so no concern was felt until she began having difficulties. Dr. Smith felt that he may have saved the animals if he had been on the scene on time, since each was normal in every way except for being joined together at the hindquarters. The picture was sent in by Mrs. A. Dumot, of Cowley, Alta.



EXAMPLES



A simple system of ear-notches for identifying the new-born pigs.

litters, the first 10 pigs are notched 0 to 9, with the eleventh receiving an X, the twelfth IX, etc. See the diagrams for examples.

It may also be noted that two notches at the bottom of the left ear where 1 is placed, equal 2, or two similar notches on the right ear equal 20.

A notch at 1 and 3 on the left ear equals 4 or a notch at 1, 3 and 5 equals 9. Similar notches on the right ear would equal 40 and 90 respectively.

Ear notching is the first step in keeping accurate records on the farm. In the next issue we'll consider record forms to help the swine breeder select for sale or breeding and in the long run, for cash profits.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are put together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

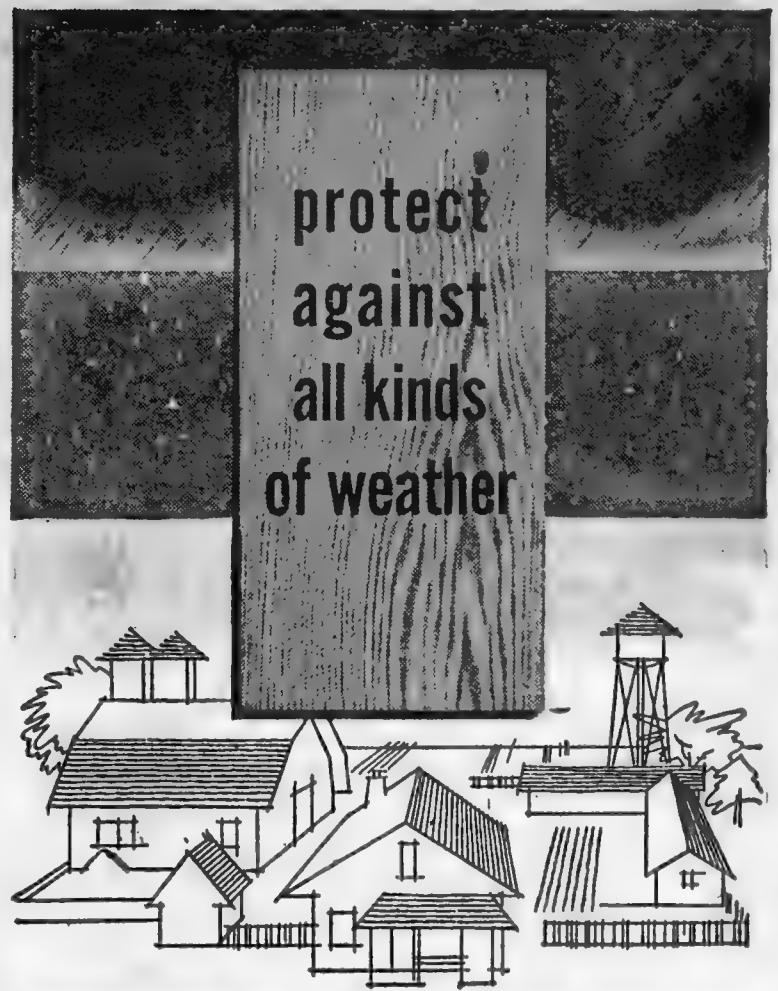
Packer's dollar

THE livestock dollar and how it is divided has been revealed to producers in the 30th annual report of Canada Packers.

Fairly complete details appear elsewhere in this issue, but for those who don't have a mind for graphs and figures, we may perhaps underline several interesting conclusions.

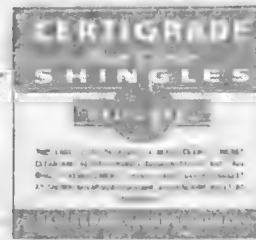
In the first place, it is remarkable that a firm with millions of dollars invested in property and equipment and dealing in other millions for operations, is able to manage successfully on such a small margin of profit. Last year's net profit amounted to less than one per cent of sales. President W. F. McLean states, however, that this narrow margin is not unusual since the average net profit of the packing company over the past 30 years has remained at less than one per cent of sales... or less than 1/4c per pound on meat.

It may also be significant that this year's profit is down a little from last year, even though dollar sales of the company jumped some 7.6%. Mr. McLean predicted a good year ahead for livestock men, with prices for hogs on the increase, more beef being consumed at home and the poultry industry making such advances as to give other meat producers strong competition. He stressed quality of products in boosting the earnings of producers, since any increased earnings for better quality go almost straight back to the producer because the packers' expenses remain almost steady regardless of the quality of the meat.



ECONOMY GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

DO THE JOB BEST COST LESS



Fair weather or foul, only genuine cedar shingles give the protection, the long life, and the natural insulation your farm buildings need. And, in the economy grades, real cedar remains the one best buy in a quality building material! Your lumber dealer has the right grade for the roof or wall construction you may be planning. See him soon—and, now, send for free folders showing all the ways good-looking, long-lasting cedar shingles can help make your farm building more attractive, more weather-tight, more profitable.



FREE! SEND COUPON FOR THESE THREE HELPFUL BOOKLETS!

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU
350 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B. C.

Gentlemen: Please send my copies of the booklets "Roof and Wall Shingling Made Easy," "Genuine Red Cedar Shingle Roofs and Walls," and "Certigrade Handbook of Red Cedar Shingles."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ PROV. _____



Sask. Govt. Photo.

WHO killed the last wild buffalo on the unfenced lands of the west? There you have the makings of a grand argument, because almost every region has an authentic buffalo record. In our part of Alberta, it is believed that a starving band of Cree Indians found and killed a small group of buffalo cows and calves on the banks of the Red Deer River near the present site of Trochu during 1888. Another rumour concerns two brothers who set out from the tar-paper shack-town of Calgary in the spring of 1893, and they were able to track down and shoot a bull buffalo near the pioneer stopping-house of Content. The brothers are reputed to have been commissioned by a wealthy westerner, who paid them \$50 for the buffalo head to obtain a souvenir of an era that had ended.

Half a century earlier, there were fifteen to twenty million buffalo roaming the plains of North America. The primitive population has been estimated by experts as being around sixty millions, but by 1830 the count was less than a third of the original total.

Man hadn't taken the whole toll. The garrulous Alexander Henry, a fur-trader stationed in the west around 1800, recorded that during one day's horseback ride along the banks of the Saskatchewan River he counted several thousand carcasses of buffalo stranded in the stream. Apparently animals tried to cross thaw-weakened ice every spring and crashed through to drown by the thousands. Severe winter blizzards, hot prairie fires, grizzlies, wolves, cougars, and drought all preyed on the vast herds.

Indians killed more than they needed at times, especially during cliff drives. The shaggy-shouldered buffalo were chased over a cutbank to fall to their deaths, and Indians sometimes discarded part of the kill after taking robes, tongues, and the choicest cuts to make pemmican.

History proves that the killing lust of whites was greater than that of Indians. A white hunter would sometimes shoot over a hundred buffalo per day from a good stand, keeping four skinners busy salvaging nothing but hides. Hundreds of these hunters were abroad on the

The last buffalo

—by Kerry Wood

Great Plains at one time. Early railroaders shot thousands of animals too, because buffalo damaged the right-of-way. Every dignitary visiting the west shot a few, Indian-fighting soldiers of the American army lived on buffalo when they could, while the first ranchers and farmers regarded bison as enemies because they wanted the grasslands for beef.

Thus every hand was turned against the massive beasts, and by 1900 less than a thousand were alive on the whole continent. The last wild one was killed — when? The latest date I have is 1907. In that year the chief of the Stoney Indians of the Kootenay Plains, a man with adopted name of John Wesley, killed an aged bull near the present site of Nordegg, Alberta. Yet it is possible that Chipewyans killed wild buffalo later, because the wood buffalo species survived amid the remote forests west of Lake Athabaska long after the prairies were fenced. A base-line survey party working that northern territory during 1916 reported seeing a few buffalo roaming west of Lake Athabaska, so the Canadian government made the area into a preserve called Wood Buffalo Park. Thus it is possible that a hungry Chipewyan Indian shot the last really wild buffalo as late as 1916.

How was the species saved from extinction? Facts have it that a Pend d'Oreille Indian named Walking Coyote captured four calves during 1873. He'd killed the parent animals, then the orphaned calves followed the hunter's horse to his camp near the Milk River on the boundary between Alberta and Montana. Strangely, the calves were not butchered but became pets. Ten years later the Indian-tamed buffalo numbered thirteen head, and Walking Coyote decided to sell them. The Hudson's Bay Company factor tried to buy them, but was beaten out by a partnership of C. A. Allard and Michael Pablo, who paid \$250 each for the "domesticated" buffalo.

In 1893 the same partners bought the remnants of Buffalo Jones' fenced herd of 26 animals at Omaha, Nebraska, and brought them to Montana. Allard and Pablo had a healthy herd of 300 buffalo by 1896 when Allard died. At this stage the Canadian Government negotiated for the herd. The last round-up of the buffalo started in 1906 and continued for three rugged years, with seventy-five tough cowboys taking part. Eventually six hundred animals were corralled and shipped by rail to Canada, to the newly

created Wainwright Buffalo Park. They were destined to become the parent stock of all Canadian herds and zoo animals — except for the wild survivors near Lake Athabaska, whose numbers were augmented around 1940 when the Wainwright Buffalo Park was closed.

This typical North American animal did not originate here. The bison's homeland was in Asia or Europe — the buffalo is a close relative of the extinct aurochs or wild ox of old-time Germany. When camels and tiny horses were migrating from their North American homeland across the land bridge connecting Alaska with Siberia before the last Ice Age, a counter migration took place which brought bison from Asia to America. They spread all over our green pastures and increased to sixty millions. Today there are probably 25,000 alive on the continent, and we use cameras instead of rifles when we shoot them.



"So you wanted to test drive the new Ajax Eight, Eh?"

A Royal Bank PERSONAL CHEQUING ACCOUNT

actually makes saving easier

If you are in the habit of paying bills by cheque, drawn against your Savings Account, a Royal Bank Personal Chequing Account is tailor-made for you.

This way you pay all your personal and household bills by drawing against your Personal Chequing Account. You can then leave your Savings Account strictly alone, to grow and prosper with your regular deposits plus interest.

You will find that having two separate accounts, one for savings, and the other for personal chequing, actually helps you to save.

We have a pamphlet at every branch which answers all your questions about the new Royal Bank Personal Chequing Account. Please ask for a copy.

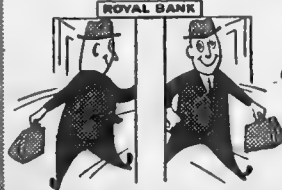
SAVES YOU MONEY!

You can save up to one-third on service charges.



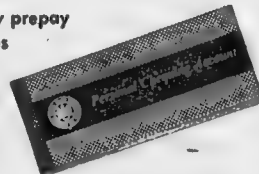
SAVES YOU TIME!

No passbook to write up. Cancelled cheques and statement mailed to you quarterly.



STREAMLINES YOUR BANKING!

You automatically prepay all service charges at the new low rate of 10¢ a cheque when you get your cheque book.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Canada's Largest Bank

Passing the buck

PRAIRIE sheepmen are doing their bit, both in quality and quantity, to improve the public demand for lamb and mutton. Figures released by the Meat Packers' Council of Canada, show that Canadian sheepmen lost some \$65,000 last year by "passing the buck," but only five per cent of this loss is attributable to prairie sheepmen. In other words, a great many flock-owners have lost money by neglecting to castrate their lamb rams.

For the past 30 years the packers have tried to encourage castration by paying a premium on ewe lambs and wethers of one cent per pound, with a two-cent differential in the fall months. While boosting production, prairie sheep-owners are also keeping up the quality by castrating . . . and thereby keeping up their profits. Last year's figures for the percentage of buck lambs marketed are: 3% for British Columbia; 8% for Alberta; 1.6% for Saskatchewan; 2.3% for Manitoba; 5.8% for Ontario; 24.8% for Quebec; 36.5% for New Brunswick; 23.9% for Nova Scotia, and a whopping 37.7% for Prince Edward Island. These sheepmen are not only losing money themselves but they are hurting the industry by worsening the demand for lamb and mutton. Animals not castrated bring a danger of off-flavor to their meat, and the percentage of cheap front cuts on the animals increases at the expense of the more valuable hind pieces. The neck becomes thicker, and the shoulders rougher and heavier as they grow and feeders have difficulty getting them fat for market.

Gift ploughs

GIVING a plough to a farmer of Pakistan is like giving a new tractor to a Canadian farmer." That comparison comes from CARE of Canada's mission chief in Pakistan, and it reveals that we in Canada have plenty to be thankful for. He says that it takes a good year's work for a Pakistani farmer to earn the equivalent of \$21 — and many years longer to save that amount; although most farmers in Pakistan take their earnings in goods.

Since the subscription cost of a CARE plough for Pakistan is \$11, the gift represents more than a half a year's cash earnings. Variations in contribution costs result from difference in plough design and delivery distances, but generally speaking the following figures hold true. In India, a typical recipient would have to work 4½ months to earn the \$14 it costs a Canadian taxpayer to buy the plough for him. In Southern Mexico, CARE's \$17.50 gift plough represents 2½ months' work for the average farmer. In Greece, a farmer would have to work a

full month; in Korea, five weeks. to earn the price of ploughs similar to the \$12 models going to those countries.

Results are readily seen from using the new implements. An Indian farmer conducted a test by ploughing five acres for sugar cane and wheat, while the rest was cultivated with his old plough — little more than a crooked stick.

The sugar cane ploughed with a CARE plough rose to a leafy 24 feet, while the nearby stalks stood to only 10 or 12 feet. Also the wheat yield jumped from about 12 bushels per acre to almost 26 bushels per acre.

Grass — Still a top crop

A CANADIAN soils professor has returned from the 7th International Grasslands Congress in New Zealand, convinced that good grass pasture, plus ample forage for winter feeding, provides the lowest cost production of meat and milk. Professor N. J. Thomas, of the Ontario Agricultural College, emphasizes the importance of high-producing grasslands in modern farming.

He told the annual convention of the Plant Food Producers of Eastern Canada that New Zealand derives 96% of its income from exports . . . animal and dairy products derived solely from crops of grass and clover, without the need of supplements of grains or concentrates. Because of this New Zealand farmers and scientists co-operate in studying new ways of keeping grasslands in good production. He pointed out that New Zealand's fertility program is based chiefly on lime, phosphates and trace elements, with potash becoming increasingly important. About 10 million acres were top dressed in 1956 using over a million tons of fertilizer, and nearly one-half was applied by airplane.

"Here in Canada," Professor Thomas said, "with good hay or silage for winter feeding, together with adequate summer grazing on grass, it is quite possible to obtain 75% to 80% of the dairy herd's total nutritional requirements, and frequently young growing stock obtain 100% of their requirements from forage crops.



"I said FIVE."

POS-MET OIL DRAIN PLUGS

Use same oil up to 20,000 miles, neutralizes engine acids, stops sludge formation. State year and make when ordering, \$2.95.

AGENTS, DEALERS and DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

Send for Free Catalogue on Auto Parts and Tools, guaranteed to save you money.

KARBELT SALES

983a BAY STREET,

TORONTO, ONTARIO

A Pure-bred Bull



Builds The Quality Of Your Herd!

Why Wait?...go ahead with FIL

Put FIL on the job, as thousands of other Canadian farmers are doing. Discuss a Farm Improvement Loan with your nearest Bank of Montreal manager.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

Working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

SO YOU NEED GLASS!

• AUTO GLASS • WINDOW GLASS • MIRRORS

We Carry a Complete Stock of Late Model Curved Windshields

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

AND MIRROR SHOP

226 - 228 — 7th Avenue E., CALGARY Phones: AM 2-1778 AM 6-2888

Men who
think of tomorrow
practice moderation
today



The House of Seagram

Distillers since 1857

CASE[®] 12-MONTH LINE

crawler tractors for every crop requirement on and off the farm

AND the new, tractor-mounted Case loader-backhoe.

Watch for the Caseorama Starlight Review! You will be hearing about the big premiere showing of this latest in farm machines and equipment in your neighborhood soon. Be sure to see for yourself!



New Case 310 Agricultural Crawler has amazing traction and flotation for muck-land and peat-bog farming. Has high-clearance frame and high-traction drawbar. Available with hydraulic dozer blade and winch for a wide variety of farm and cash-money jobs. Engine develops 42 horsepower, more power per pound of tractor than any other crawler in its price range.

New Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan

Put that new tractor or implement to work now and get the benefit of its extra earnings right away. Make payments when you have money coming in.

New Case 310 Loader-Backhoe digs trenches, ditches, basements. Loads dirt, gravel, etc. Levels lawns, back-fills trenches, stockpiles material. Has more reach, more capacity than you would expect in such a compact, low-cost outfit. Saves money on farm improvements, makes money on contract jobs.



J. I. CASE

J. I. CASE CO. • RACINE, WIS.

1st in Quality for Over 100 Years

MAIL for the BIG News . . .

Let us send you fully illustrated catalogs. Check here or add in margin any farm machines that may interest you. Address J. I. Case Co., Dept. FR-97 Racine, Wis.

- ☐ New 350 tractors
- ☐ 3-plow 300 tractors
- ☐ 4-plow 400 tractors
- ☐ 6-plow 600 tractors

- ☐ 310 loader-backhoe
- ☐ 310 crawler
- ☐ New M plows
- ☐ New C plows
- ☐ New A plows

Name _____ Student _____

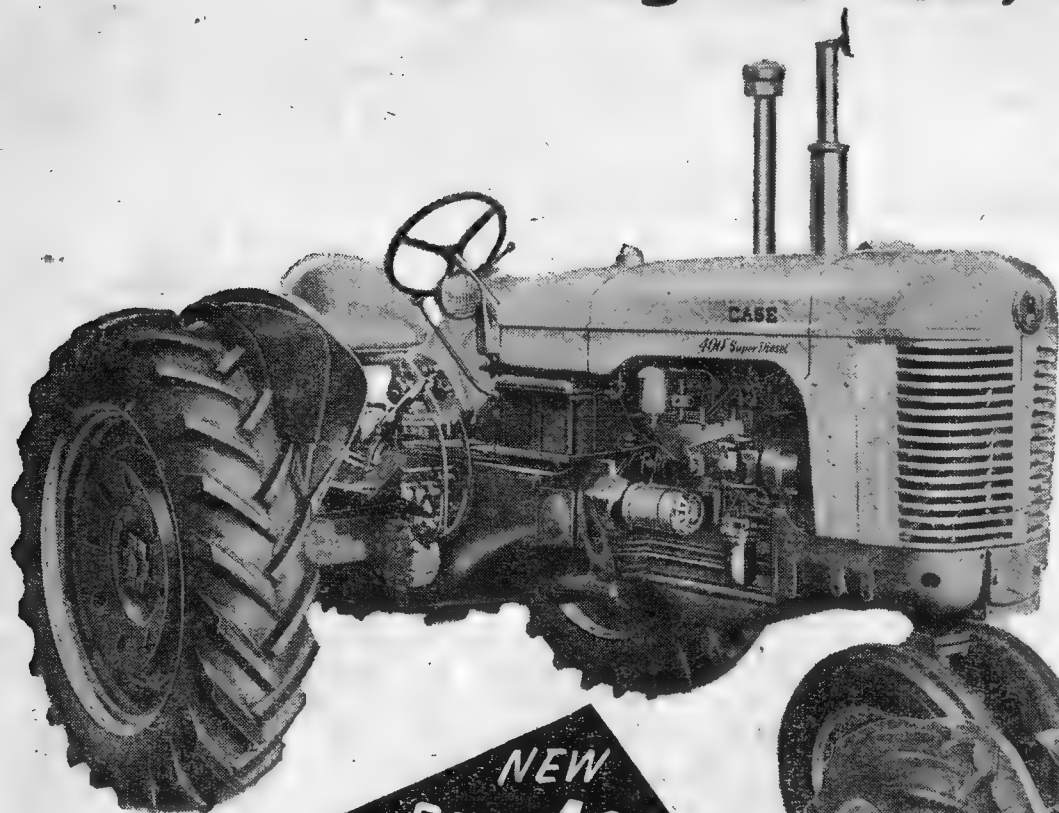
Address _____

watch for your CASE Dealer's

CASEORAMA Starlite Review

featuring the new, broader-than-ever

...starring new wheel and
and utility

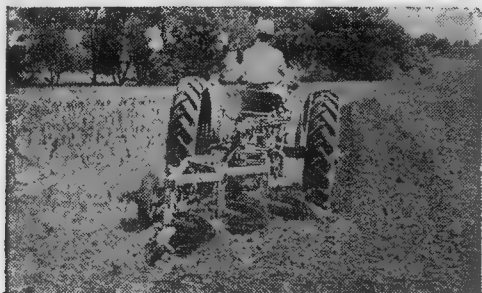


New 4-plow Case Super 400 diesel has bigger engine for added horsepower, pressurized cooling, eight forward speeds, independent PTO. Also built with engines for gasoline, LP-gas and distillate.

This mighty new Case 350 Tractor puts you in the driver's seat with full command over implements of 3-4 plow rating. Push them harder, faster than ever before! You have a mighty surge of horsepower at your fingertips from the big 164-inch, high-compression engine. The 12-speed Tripl-Range transmission with its overlapping gear speeds keeps engine power and ground travel speed perfectly balanced. There is constant-running PTO... selective hydraulic control... and high-clearance Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch completes the picture in making this the greatest of 3-4 plow tractors. Break through the 3-plow barrier... crowd toward full 4-plow capacity... test drive the New Case 350 Tractor now!



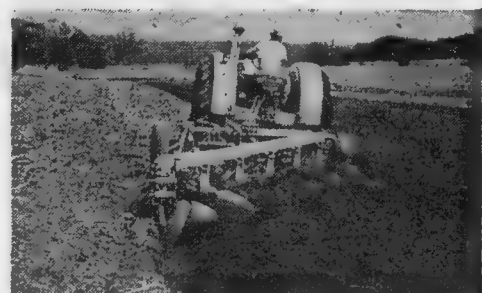
three New CASE plows teamed with three New CASE tractors...



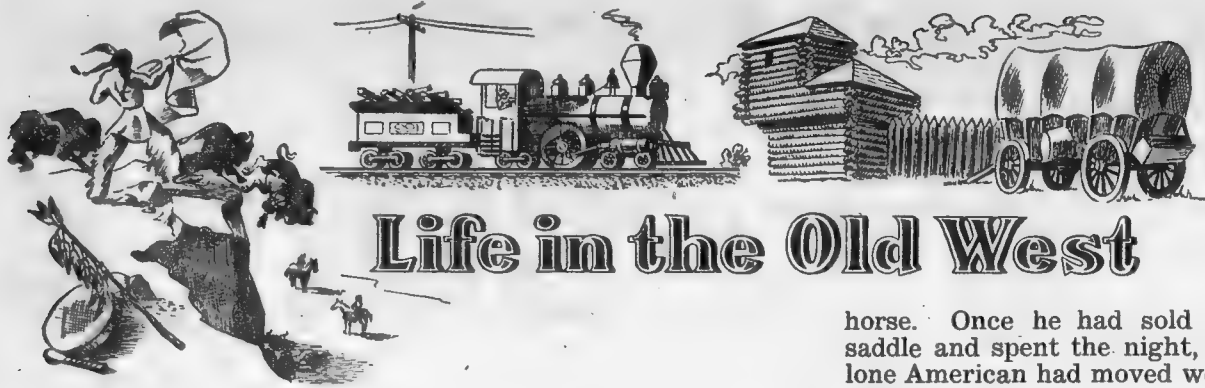
New Case M Series Plow, 3 bottoms, shown with the new 350 Tractor. Two and 3-bottom, easily converted from one to the other. In 14 and 16-inch sizes. New flat beam and brace construction for added strength and trash clearance.



New Case C Series Plow, 4 bottoms, handled above by the New Super 400 diesel. Two, 3, 4 and 5-bottom in 12, 14 and 16-inch sizes. Superior depth control, added stability. Flat beam construction with gusset plate reinforcement. Positive control.



New Case A Series Plow, 6 bottoms, shown with the new powerful 600 tractor. Four and 5-bottom in 14 and 16-inch sizes. Quick, high level lift, choice of mechanical or hydraulic. Heat-treated beams. Anti-friction roller-bearing wheels.



Life in the Old West

Gunslinger Cashel, and how the Mounties caught him

*The Mounties always get their man
... they got this one three times!!*

by William N. Love

ERNIE CASHEL was a young man who tried to catch up with the past. Raised in a small Wyoming town, he poured over the "penny dreadfuls" of the wild and woolly west, and longed for the high adventure of the early frontier days. Perhaps it is not surprising that by his 19th year he wound up with a two-year jail term for armed robbery. This was not what he expected! High speed locomotives, telephone and telegraph, well organized posses, and armies of federal and Pinkerton detectives had outdated the old and colorful techniques of train robbery that were brought to such perfection by Jesse James, and the riders of the "Wild Bunch." The country was becoming civilized and there seemed no opportunity for a struggling bandit with big ideas. So Young Ernie struck out for Alberta which he considered a new and untamed frontier of promise.

Arriving in Calgary about the middle of October, 1902, he got off on the wrong foot from the start. Cashel forged a check and hit northwestward to prospect, but when his check bounced he was picked up almost immediately by a constable of the Northwest Mounted Police — Constable Rubbra. This was his first meeting with the famous constabulary, but not his last. The Calgary police chief who came out by train to pick Cashel up, never got him to town. On the return journey the police chief tried to lecture the young man in a fatherly sort of way, on the evil path he was treading, and he soon had Cashel in tears. When Cashel asked to go to the "gents" room to wash his face and clean up, the fatherly policeman escorted him to the end of the car and then waited outside the door. Twenty minutes later, when he finally looked in he saw an open

window but no sign of Cashel. He had made a clean break.

This could be annoying to the Mounties who had to capture him again, but they expected no difficulty at all in bringing in a 21-year-old stranger, who was afoot on the vast areas of the frozen prairies. It was below freezing, and Cashel was without coat, food or a horse. It actually turned out to be no problem for the young fugitive. He simply walked into the nearest ranchhouse near Lacombe, introduced himself with a phony name, turned on all his charm, and talked the rancher into staking him to a warm coat, food and a horse.

All Mounted Police outposts were alerted to look for a youth in a grey coat and riding a dark-bay horse. No trace was found for a month, then in Lacombe, Constable Alec Macleod heard from a visiting settler named Thomas that a young fellow calling himself Ellsworth was stopping at the home of his elderly uncle Rufus Belt. Alarmed that "Ellsworth" might be dangerous, Thomas rode with Macleod to Belt's lonely homestead on the Red Deer River, 38 miles east of Lacombe. When they arrived they found the house deserted, with the door open to the winter elements. Belt's cream-colored saddle horse, shotgun and revolver all missing as well as Belt's tin money-box. Thomas remembered from his last visit that it usually held several hundred dollars and he had seen Belt put in an American \$50 bill. This looked like murder to Macleod's suspicious mind, so he carried out a careful search of the area, the horse, corrals, river bank, etc.

Belt's saddle was found in the possession of a cowhand on the place of one of the scattered neighbors, but the cowhand said he had bought it from a young American on a cream-colored

horse. Once he had sold the saddle and spent the night, the lone American had moved westward.

Temperatures dipped below zero and the blizzards roared across the plains. Christmas and New Years came and went. A new policeman joined the chase. . . . Constable-detective Pennecuik, who had won fame by capturing the infamous triple killer, George O'Brien, in the Yukon. He questioned cowboys, farmers, half-breeds, Indians, townsmen, in a thorough search of Southern Alberta. A clue finally came in from almost his own backyard. A half-breed settlement at Jumping Pound, about 30 miles from Calgary, reported that a young visitor had dropped into their village unexpectedly in the teeth of a driving snowstorm. He was driving an ill-matched team and asked for shelter. He stayed and made a great hit. . . especially with the ladies. He also gave an obliging half-breed an American \$50 to buy some ammunition for his weapons at the nearby trading post, and then took off on the trail again without so much as a farewell. Pennecuik recovered the \$50 bill as well as Belt's corduroy coat which the visitor

leads westward to the frontier village of Anthracite, now just a spot on the map about two miles from Banff. However, he didn't make the arrest. Young Cashel was spotted by fellow-constable Blythe who caught him in a rooming house. Before he could reach his gun, he found himself looking into the business end of a heavy service revolver. Cashel was returned to Calgary in handcuffs where he received his three-year robbery sentence with the sneering remark that he "could do THAT stretch standing on my head."

But the case was far from closed for Pennecuik, who continued doggedly to search for the missing Belt. He went over all the old ground during the winter and in the spring dragged and re-dragged the Red Deer River, as well as searched the tangled undergrowth along miles of riverbank. He recalled how George O'Brien of Yukon fame had disposed of three bodies by dumping them in the river. His hard work paid off, when in July he found the body of old Rufus Belt at the mouth of a creek some 20 miles below his ranch. He had been shot through the heart.

This time Cashel didn't grin when he was brought back to Stony Mountain Penitentiary and sentenced to death. His family in Wyoming heard of his plight and sent his elder brother John up to see if he could help. It turned out that he could, but not in the way expected. John had a winning personality and no criminal record so it wasn't long before he had won over the jail guards who allowed him 10 minutes every day with the doomed man.

A terrific blizzard was blowing on December 10th — five days before the scheduled execution — when brother John came to make his final visit. The guard sympathetically turned his back when the two brothers tearfully embraced each other through the bars. Half an hour later when the death watch was relieved, Cashel was ordered into the corridor while his cell was given its daily search. When ordered to return to the cell he refused, and suddenly flashed two snub-nosed pistols from his jacket pockets, saying at the same time, "Unbuckle your gunbelts and drop them. No tricks, or I'll drop you." There was a tense moment when the guards hesitated to back into the cell. Cashel cocked his guns and said: "Fast — I can't hang any higher for three killings than for one." He locked up the two guards in his cell and then calmly hobbled down the corridor in his leg irons to capture the desk officer who was soon made to join the others. Then he calmly stepped out into the stormy night.

Severe criticism of the police broke out across the Prairies. The prison superintendent and his guards were placed under arrest pending investigation, and the long-suffering Northwest Mounted Police set out to

IN THE MATTER OF THE
Execution of Ernest Cashel
On the 2nd day of February, 1904, at the North West Mounted Police Barracks, Calgary.

Certificate of Execution of Judgment of Death.
I, E. M. ROULEAU, Surgeon of the North West Mounted Police Guard Room at Calgary, in the North West Territories of Canada, hereby certify that I, this day, examined the body of ERNEST CASHEL, as whom judgment of death was this day executed in the said prison; and that on such examination I found that the said ERNEST CASHEL was dead.

E. M. ROULEAU, M.D.
Signed this 2nd day of February in the year A.D., 1904.

DECLARATION.
We the undersigned hereby declare that judgment of death was this day executed on ERNEST CASHEL in the jail yard at the North West Mounted Police Barracks, Calgary, in the North West Territories.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1904.

E. W. KING, Sheriff.
R. S. KNIGHT, J. C., in and for the N. W. T.
J. E. SANDERSON, Jailor.
W. KERBY, Clergyman.
M. ROBERTS, Quorum.
W. GAPPY, Guard.
H. BEN HARRIS, Deputy Provost.

INQUISITION.

Glenbow Foundation.
Notice of execution of Ernest Cashel published in Calgary, February, 1904.

had traded for a red and white cape. There were suspicious looking stains on the inside of the coat.

The trail was getting hot again. Pennecuik followed the

capture the killer for the third time.

Brother John was no problem. He had been picked up a few minutes after the escape on his way to the prison loaded down with food, ammunition and a new pair of shoepacks. He merely changed places with his brother in the prison, where he remained for a considerable term.

Execution date for Ernie Cashel came and went without a sign of the fugitive. Later he began to leave a curious trail of his progress. He stole into an outlying ranchhouse where he helped himself to new clothes, leaving an insolent signed note with his clothing. On Christmas day a note was delivered to the District Commissioner of the Mounted Police, by prison Chaplain the reverend George Kerby, who had received it in the mail. It was written in Cashel's handwriting and said: "How are you making it, Mounted Police? I'm still in good shape and expect to remain so in spite of you Mounties. If you do get me, it won't be alive. Just tell Mr. Radcliffe (who was the hangman) to go back to Ottawa and take his rope with him." This didn't help Cashel's case one bit, since by then a \$1,000 reward had been posted and a hundred police had joined the hunt. Superintendent of Police Saunders took personal charge of the various detachments working on the case.

Meantime, Cashel kept showing up at ranches in the Calgary district, demanding food and reading the newspapers. He went into a temper when he read of his brother's prison sentence. He turned up at a ranch near Shepard, 20 miles away, to repeat this performance, but this time the police threw a dragnet around the area and began to close in. A posse of armed civilians sworn in as deputies, under the leadership of Inspector Duffus talked to a cowhand on the Pitman Ranch who told of seeing a suspicious stranger hanging around the fields. Duffus divided into two parties, with Constable Biggs taking the other command.

Finding a crumbling shack in a meadow, Biggs waved back the civilians and went in alone. It was empty inside, but he spotted a trap door in the rotting floor. He lifted the door and shouted "Cashel" into the darkness. No answer. Biggs went out to find a lantern and when he returned he laid down his gun while he lowered himself down the hole holding the lantern with his free hand. He heard breathing way down in the hole and turning the light that way, its rays suddenly played full on the pale white face of Cashel.

Desperately Biggs scrambled back out the trap door for his gun, while a shot shattered his lantern. He fired a single answering shot down the hole and slamming down the cover ran out to place his men in a ring around the building.

Being second in command, he waited for instructions from his superior officer; but Duffus, being the senior officer and a very practical man quickly ordered, "Burn the shack; shoot if you must when he comes out."

Hay from a nearby stack was piled on the building and soon the black smoke was pouring through the building. Cashel eventually began a shouting contest from his hot spot to the circle of besiegers on the outside. He first cried out that he was going to kill himself, but that there was a letter to his mother on the floor. When no one came to get it, and as the flames blazed higher and the smoke grew thicker, he called out for his enemies to hurry before the paper burned.

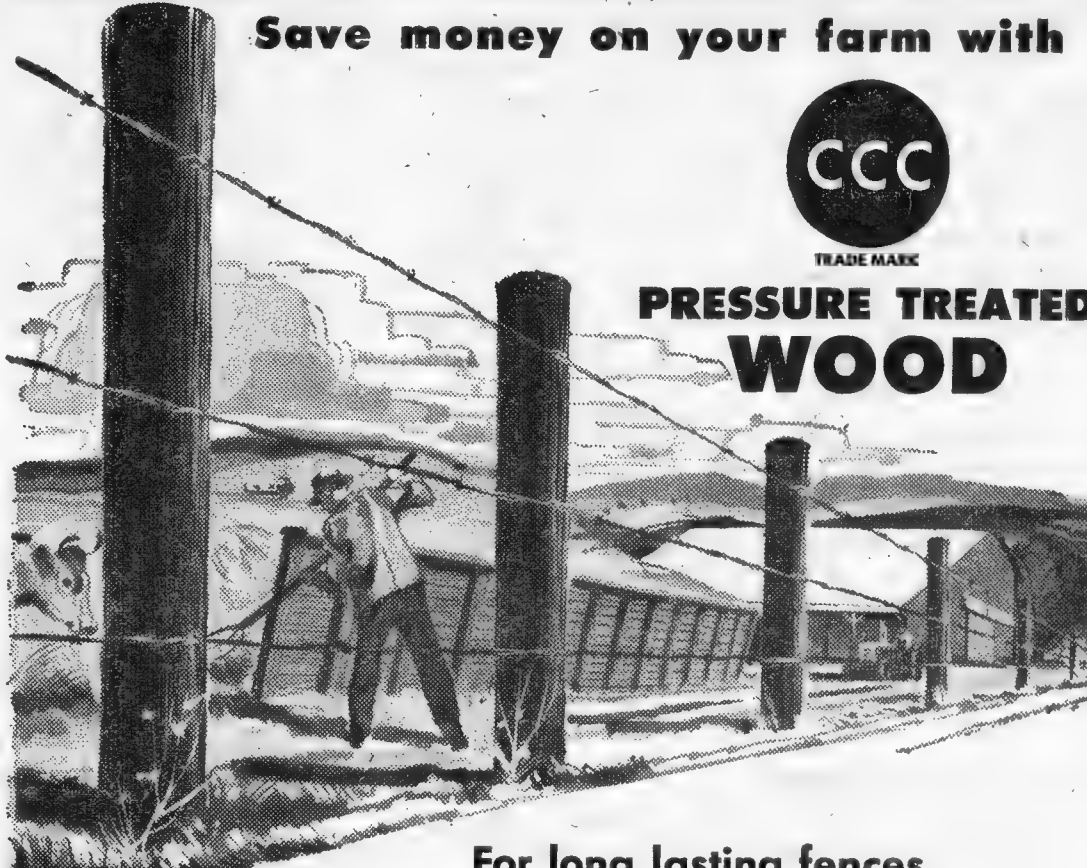
Then a single shot rang out from within the burning shack. The besiegers waited for seconds that seemed like hours, wondering if the killer had finally taken his own life.

Suddenly, he rushed from the pall of smoke and flames with his hands over his head and blinded by the smoke. "Don't shoot... I'm coming out." Then holding out his hands for the cuffs, he cried, "Hang me, I'll be glad to get it over with!"

And they did. The Mounted Police had caught him for the third time, and on February 2, 1904, Ernie Cashel — the boy who wanted to be a famous gunslinger of the frontier West — stepped to the trap door and was soon hanging lifeless from the scaffold.

New fall rye

Petkus, a large-seeded, high yielding variety of fall rye has been licensed for Canada, and should have particular attraction for Alberta farmers from about Lacombe southward because of its higher yield which more than offsets any winter killing. Petkus is not to be confused with Tetra-Petkus which is a variety that lacks winter hardiness. Experimental farm tests over a five-year period showed that the average yield of Petkus exceeded that of Antelope and Dakold by over 20%. It has a strong straw, resists shattering and is about a day later than Antelope in maturing. Its limiting factor is winter hardiness.

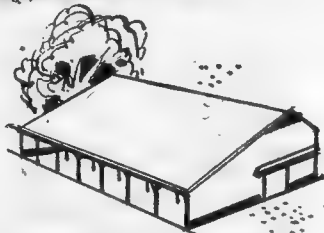


Save money on your farm with

CCC
TRADE MARK

PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

**For long lasting fences...
Low cost buildings, silos**



Pole barns, sheds, shelters.



Bunker silos sized to your needs.
Self-feeding gate optional.

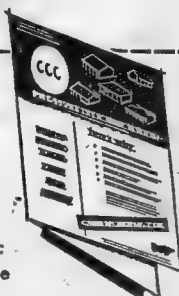
You'll save *all* ways when you fence or build with "Triple C" brand pressure treated wood products.

Save time and work in upkeep and replacement —because CCC pressure treated fence posts, poles and lumber last 3 to 5 times longer than ordinary wood.

Save money—cut your building costs by up to 50% with modern pole type construction that eliminates costly foundations and skilled carpentry. It's the quick, easy, *durable* way to build barns, sheds, shelters and horizontal silos. See your building supply dealer.

Send for
FREE CATALOGUE
of Plans...
FILL IN COUPON

This catalogue shows basic plans for a number of pole type structures which are available and which can be adapted in size to meet your requirements.



CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. Box 255, CALGARY, Alta.

FR-4

Please send me illustrated catalogue on Pole type construction with "Triple C" Brand pressure treated wood.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Prov.....

**CANADA CREOSOTING
COMPANY LIMITED**

CANADA PACKERS

Annual Report

The 30th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 27, 1957. (Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1957').

Fiscal 1957 consolidated dollar sales reached a new high of	\$467,188,000
Fiscal 1956 dollar sales (the previous high)	434,221,000
An increase of	\$ 32,967,000
Equivalent to	7.6%
Consolidated Net Profit for the year was	\$ 4,506,506
Equivalent on dollar sales to	0.98%
Consolidated Net Profit for Fiscal 1956 was	4,745,533
Equivalent on dollar sales to	1.11%
Decrease	\$ 239,027
Equivalent to	5.0%

To facilitate comparison with previous years, we include here the tonnage figure. This figure is on the same basis as in previous annual reports and represents the pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

Tonnage (pounds of product sold) Fiscal 1957 again reached a new high	2,435,000,000 lbs.
The previous high (Fiscal 1956)	2,285,000,000 lbs.
Increase	150,000,000 lbs.
Equivalent to	6.6%

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ECONOMICS

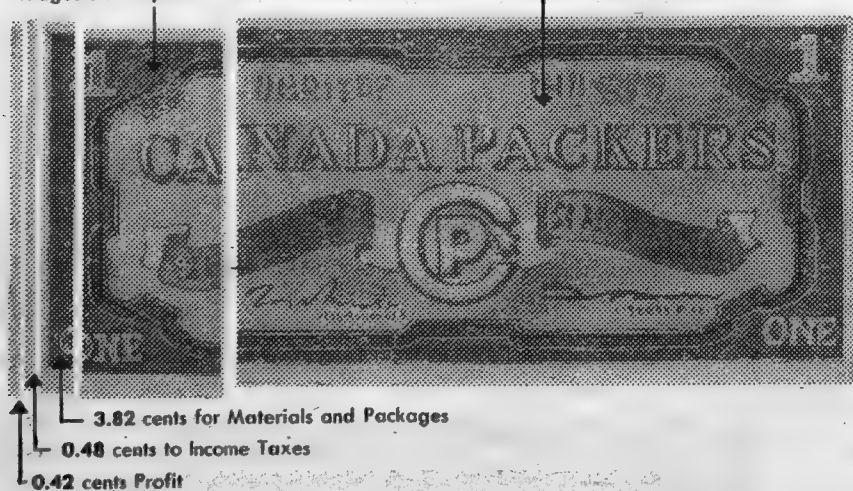
Because of the special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of products derived from livestock, which consist of meats and by-products.

On these, profit was	12.9¢ per 100 lbs.
Equivalent to	1/8¢ per lb.
or	0.42% of sales value

This year's profit on products derived from livestock of 0.42% of sales is unusually low.

For the year under review the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock is shown by the following chart:

17.28 cents for Salaries, Wages and Expenses 78.00 cents to Producers for Livestock



This story of the year's operation in livestock products can be reduced to still simpler terms if transposed as follows:

TABLE I

Packer's selling price	\$100.00
Operating expenses (including materials and taxes)	\$21.58
Sum retained by Packer as profit	0.42 22.00
Remainder paid to the Farmer for his livestock	\$ 78.00

In this table are the condensed economics of the livestock industry.

The livestock industry is a joint operation between the Farmer, who produces, and the Packer, who processes and sells. Much discussion of the industry seems to take it for granted that the interests of the Producer and the Packer are opposed. The fact is that their interests are not opposed but parallel.

The interest of the Producer is clear. He wishes to get the highest possible return for his livestock.

From the above table it is clear that the Producer's interest demands:—

- (1) That the Packer's selling price be as high as possible.
- (2) That the Packer's operating expenses plus profit be as low as possible.

This throws into relief a fundamental fact — (the fundamental fact) — of the livestock industry — the identity of interest between the Packer and the producer, for the Packer strives in his own interests to do just these things:

- (1) To obtain the highest selling price.
- (2) To decrease operating expenses.

Only in respect of the Packer's profit do their interests appear to conflict.

The sum retained by the Packer for profit should be one which the Producer cannot challenge. How much does the Packer receive? No record is available for the industry. However, Canada Packers' result on livestock products for the year just closed is shown in the table above. The Net Profit was 0.42% of sales — equivalent to 1/8¢ per pound.

The average Net Profit on livestock products for the 30 years since the formation of Canada Packers is less than 1% of sales — or less than 1/8¢ per pound. Probably in no other major industry is the percentage of profit so small. It may be asked how the Packing Industry exists, — and even prospers, — on a margin of net profit so much smaller than that of other industries. The answer lies in the rapid turnover of capital. The capital employed in the Packing Industry is turned over several times per year. Therefore, a small percentage profit on sales will result in a reasonable profit on capital.

LIVESTOCK QUALITY

This discussion of the economics of the livestock industry has an important bearing on the problem of livestock quality. For many years these annual reports have stressed the importance of improving the quality of Canadian livestock. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. Let us examine the influence of livestock quality on the simple table which has been used to demonstrate the economics of the livestock industry. Let the following table represent a typical result of a packinghouse operation:

TABLE II

Packer's selling price of meats and by-products	\$100.00
Less—Packer's operating expenses (including materials and taxes)	21.0% \$21.00
Less—Profit	1.0% 1.00 22.00
Equals—price paid for livestock	\$ 78.00

Now, suppose that by improving livestock quality, the Packer's selling price could have been increased by 10%. The Packer's operating expenses would not change, since they depend on the quantity processed. The operating statement would then become:

TABLE III

Packer's selling price of meats and by-products			\$110.00
Less—Packer's operating expenses (including materials and taxes)	19.1%	\$21.00*	
Less—Profit	1.0%	1.10	22.10
Equals—price paid for livestock			\$87.90

* Because income tax would increase, the operating expenses would actually be greater by about 10c. This does not affect the argument, and has been left out for the sake of simplicity.

In other words, of the total increase in selling price of	\$10.00
the Farmer receives	9.90
the Packer receives	.10

The Packer's share is important to himself. Therefore, he strives constantly to increase the selling price. But it would greatly add to the sense of partnership if the Producer fully understood, when the Packer presses upon him this subject of livestock improvement, that 99% of the added value comes back to him — the Producer.

In our annual report two years ago we recorded the fact that the quality of hogs produced in Canada had steadily declined for several years. Between 1950 and 1954 the percentage of 'A' grade hogs marketed fell from 32.2% to 26%.

During the past two years the trend appears to have been reversed. For the year 1956 the percentage of 'A' grade hogs rose to 28.5%.

This improvement is very encouraging. It has certainly resulted in a greater return to the hog producer.

The Canadian housewife is steadily becoming more discerning and rigid in her standard for lean pork products. Further efforts to improve hog quality will handsomely repay the hog producer.

BEEF EXPORTS

The last three annual reports have mentioned the decline of exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States. This decline has continued to the point where it appears to be an established situation — far different from the pre-war years and the immediate post-war years when heavy exports to the United States were an essential part of the marketing of Canadian cattle.

In spite of the decline in exports, inspected slaughterings of cattle in Canada rose again in 1956 and prices held firm. The table below gives shipments to the United States of beef cattle plus beef (cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) and Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle:

TABLE IV

	Shipments to United States** (pounds)	Inspected Slaughterings*** (pounds)
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)*	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)*	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500

* — From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the United States were forbidden because of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada.

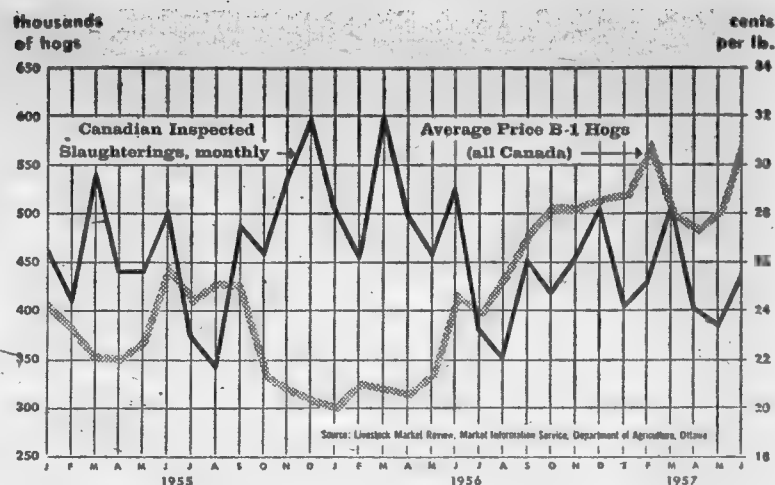
** Source: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, *Livestock Market Review and Livestock and Meat Trade Report*.

*** Source: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, *Livestock Market Review*.

Slaughterings of cattle continue to increase in Canada, at firm prices, despite the steady disappearance of exports. The explanation is that a rising population and a rising per capita consumption of beef are consuming our cattle at home. This is a healthy situation for those Canadians engaged in the raising and marketing of beef cattle.

HOG PRICES

Since the publication of the last annual report there has been a strong advance in hog prices. In 1954 hog prices declined sharply from an average of \$25.09 in May (for B-1 grade, dressed weight) to an average of \$22.86 in October. Similar price levels continued throughout 1955, reaching an average peak market of \$25.97 in June and a low of \$20.34 in December. This relatively low price over such a long period of time discouraged hog production, resulting in lower marketings during the second half of 1956. The effect of these lower marketings was, of course, considerably higher hog prices as shown in the following chart:



This chart shows the usual seasonal decrease in marketings during July and August accompanied by strengthening of prices. However, commencing with September, 1956, marketings dropped below the level of the previous year and have remained below this level to the present. Hog prices have risen correspondingly and sharply above levels of a year ago. It is extremely unlikely that these prices could have been maintained had it not been for the embargo on the import of American pork because of an outbreak of vesicular exanthema in American hogs. During the past fiscal year Eastern Canada hog markets have been above Chicago levels as much as \$10.00 per hundred pounds dressed weight.

Under normal circumstances, imports of American product would have increased the available supply, resulting in lower prices.

Canadian producers have been encouraged by recent prices, with the result that marketings will likely equal or exceed those of last year during the Fall and Winter months.

POULTRY

One of the most striking changes in the meat business in the past few years is the rapidly growing importance of poultry products. The following table shows the rise in the consumption of poultry in Canada since 1950, and, what is more striking, the increase in marketings through registered stations since 1950 (which might be termed commercial slaughterings of poultry).

TABLE V

	Total Consumption* (000's pounds)	Per Capita Consumption* (pounds)	Marketings Through Registered Stations* (000's pounds)
1950	294,285	22.0	74,751
1951	316,564	24.4	98,614
1952	416,094	29.6	118,130
1953	339,491	26.4	126,822
1954	434,739	28.6	166,867
1955	463,756	29.7	178,876
1956	507,890	31.6	247,753

* Source: *Poultry Product Market Review*, Market Information Section, Marketing Services, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

This is an important development in the meat industry. It is due to:

- (1) Large-scale and scientific methods of raising and processing of poultry, particularly chicken broilers. The result is lower cost of production and a steady supply, of uniform quality, throughout the year.
- (2) Preparation of birds ready for cooking, attractively packaged.

Undoubtedly the poultry industry will continue to grow, giving very strong price competition to other meats. Canada Packers is actively engaged in all phases of poultry production, processing and marketing.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Directors have pleasure in stating that relations with employees throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. They are pleased to inform Shareholders that this co-operation found expression in that most important of all objectives — the steady improvement of the company's products.

Toronto, July 11th, 1957.

W. F. McLEAN,

President.

Copies of this report may be secured on request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.



Aunt Sal

Everyone has problems,
We know you've found it so:
We'll try our best to help you,
Just write and let me know.

There is such a wide variety of questions on hand that I'd better waste no time in friendly chit-chat but roll up my sleeves and get to work.

Q.: Have you a recipe for buttermilk pie? The one I had in mind had no molasses or syrup in it. — (Mrs. F. J., Shaunavon, Sask.)

A.: BUTTERMILK PIE

1 tblsp. butter
2 tbsys. flour
2 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
1 cup buttermilk
1 tsp. lemon extract

Blend butter and flour, add beaten egg yolks and sugar together, buttermilk and extract. Line pie plate with pastry, pour in filling and bake in oven 425° for 10 minutes. Reduce temperature to 350 and bake for 20 minutes more. Make meringue with two egg whites and return to oven to bake.

Q.: Do you know of any schools in Edmonton or Calgary where they give courses in cooking? I am a very plain farm cook planning to move to the city to keep boarders and I'm afraid I do not know enough about city cooking. — (Mrs. G. L. V.)

A.: Whenever I want to learn anything about any business concern in a certain city I write to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in that city. They can furnish you with information on almost anything. But in your case if you're a good farm cook I wouldn't worry one little bit about being able to cook well enough for any city person. You might err in feeding them too well.

Q.: How can one cook turnips that are bitter? (Repeat.)

A.: (From Mrs. S., Winnipeg): Put turnips on in cold water and bring to a scald... but don't let them boil. Drain and cook in usual way.

Q.: How do you make pictures and flowers of fish scales? (Repeat.)

A.: (From Mrs. S., Winnipeg) who tells us that she uses any fish scales which she uses as one would for any shell handicraft. She washes the scales in several waters then she dyes them by placing crepe paper in the water and leaving in until desired color. After this she dries them on newspaper. Stir often to keep them separated.

Q.: (And now this same Mrs.

S., Winnipeg, asks this question): Could you give me the recipe for "Red River Bannock" used by the early settlers?

A.: I have just a rather vague idea what bannock is but I'm sure someone that is more of a pioneer than I will come forth with help.

Q.: Did you know there is a booklet called Sucaryl that tells how you can safely have sweets even if you are diabetic? — (Mrs. L. A. P., Spirit River, Alta.)

A.: Yes, I have a copy of this booklet and I would advise anyone who has the problem of cooking for diabetics to obtain a copy from any druggist... they can furnish you with the tablets that can safely be used for cooking or canning.

Q.: Would you know the name of any dealers that handle coal-

oil refrigerators and deep freezers? Last year I heard of a home freezer advertised run by this type of fuel over radio station C.F.G.P. — (Mrs. H. L., Nithi River, B.C.)

A.: I'd advise you to write to the radio station over which you heard it advertised and they can look it up in their files and advise you accordingly.

Q.: I have been told that to keep dill pickles crisp one should add alum to the juice. Wish you would tell me how much to use per gallon of pickles. — (Mrs. E. L., Bindloss, Alta.)

A.: I admit that I never use alum in my dill pickles, but I know that many do. The rule generally says to place a lump the "size of a pea" per each quart... so I suppose one would multiply this four times for a

gallon. One can either just place the lump on top of each jar or dissolve it in the liquid.

Q.: Has anyone got the "peacock pattern" in knitting, please? If so, I would very much like to buy or borrow it. Scotch Lassie, Alliance, Alta.

A.: If anyone has this would you forward to me, please. This lady is an invalid from a stroke and you'd be doing your good deed for the month if you helped her out. On second thought you'd better drop me a card first telling me if you can supply.

Q.: Could you tell me what spices to use when making your own ground meat sausage? I tried some "sausage seasoning" put out by a local firm but did not care for this. — (Mrs. R. F., Haney, B.C.)

A.: Although I've canned quite a lot of sausages I have to admit that I never followed special directions for the seasoning. I seasoned them in various ways mostly with a dash of mustard and sage beside the usual salt and pepper.

Q.: I would like the address of a place where I could sell stink weed seed. — (Mrs. Mfl Lfl H., Enilda, Alta.)

A.: This question really made me open my eyes for I didn't know that there was any demand for the seeds for this noxious weed.

Q.: Could you tell me where I could purchase buckwheat flour? We like it so much better than prepared flour for pancakes. — (Mrs. H. R. T., Princeton, B.C.)

A.: I don't know how large your town is but many large food stores sell it. Maybe you'll have to wait until you visit a larger centre and get it at a large food or feed store.

Q.: The last few years I've had trouble with my jars not sealing. I use Gem jars and after leaving the jars over night I take off the metal ring and see if the glass top is on tight. If I don't do this I just invert for leaks... (there was quite a bit more to this letter, but I think you get the idea that this lady has followed the procedure of seeking for non-sealing by two methods, and I'm afraid she's been wrong on both scores.) — (Mrs. H. M., Sundre, Alta.)

A.: I can't do better than quote for you from the pages of the best testing kitchen in Canada (in my opinion) and they have this to say: "You may have used zinc rings which were old and therefore slightly warped: these would not fit the jars properly. Never tighten a jar after it has cooled completely. This will break the seal that has already formed. Also if you leave your jars inverted until they cool, the seal may be broken when they are turned right side up." Note: I switched to the type of jars with the metal tops some years back and have never lost a jar since.



A penny saved...

Whether you're a mother, father, or a grandparent, you know that the old cliché, "a penny saved is a penny earned", is as true as any statement ever made. And the earlier in life the children in your home learn this, the more likely they are to be savings-account addicts!

Allowances are important because they help teach children the value of money. Youngsters learn that if they spend the entire five, or ten, or twenty-five cents they receive regularly for candy, then when they want to buy a coloring book or hair-ribbon or miniature airplane they'll be financially "out of luck".

Besides allowances, there is nothing at all wrong in giving the children tasks to perform for which they will receive small payment. Make it a purely business matter, explaining that if all the leaves in the front yard are raked into a pile, the job will certainly be worth a dime, no matter who does it! And don't be surprised if seven-year-old Tommy or his brother Ned get busy and do the job in double-quick time, not only to please you, but to have the fun of dropping the dime — or better still — ten pennies, into the piggy-bank that is exclusively their own!

Some adults are notable spendthrifts and seem to be able to do but little to overcome the poor dissipation of money. If a census were taken of people, the ones who were taught the value of money when young are sure to be the ones who watch their finances as adults, and usually have substantial bank-accounts. Savings-bank officials back up the statement made not long ago by one of our leading countrymen that "those who save a little shall get a plenty more."



Here's an idea . . .

Ham-Stuffed French Loaf

Preheat your oven to 350 degrees. Prepare minced ham or luncheon meat will be required for a meal of 6 to 8 servings). Cut off one end of a loaf and scoop out the inside with a long kitchen fork and tear this into crumbs. Add the crumbs to the mincemeat.

Chop some onion finely and fry slowly in heated butter; add to the meat and sprinkle with green pepper, chopped parsley, salt, pepper monosodium glutamate, if being used, thyme, sage, cayenne, milk and prepared mustard. Mix slightly, but thoroughly, using a fork. Fill a scooped-out loaf with this mixture and replace the cut-off end, securing it with skewers. Wrap the entire loaf in foil and bake in the preheated oven until heated through . . . say about 30 minutes. Remove the foil and slice the loaf for serving. Pass heated chili sauce.

September is my favorite month,
I say it every year;
So we offer some suggestions,
To bring a spot of cheer.

I sincerely wish there was room to carry all of the personal experience stories that you kind readers send to me. I file these stories away carefully and shall pass them on to the rest of you from time to time. As I so often tell you this is not just "my" page, it belongs to every one of you.

Some of you have confessed that you have had poor luck in canning corn. Now nothing is more disappointing than to have a home-canned product turn out badly for there is so much time, effort and sometimes experience spent in the process. I have had a good deal of experience along this line . . . not only in quantity but in small lots that I do especially for experiment purposes so I can share the experience with all the rest of you. Since I acquired a home freezer I admit I've curtailed a good deal of my canning in favor of freezing. But you women who are active farm or ranch wives tell me you have to reserve most of your freezer space for meats and so you still find many foods that have to be encased in jars. And so for the canned corn recipe referred to above:

HOME CANNED CORN (Sent in by Mrs. B. R. R., Coaldale, Alta.)

"I learned this way from my mother-in-law. It may sound unorthodox compared to other methods, but it gives marvellous results. I cut the corn from the cob scraping with the back of a knife to get all the milk possible.

Then using a blunt implement (such as a wooden spoon) I pound the corn into each jar making sure the milk rises above the corn each time before adding more. Repeat this, leaving plenty of head room for expansion. Then process per usual allowing 3 hours in hot water bath or 75 minutes with ten pounds pressure in the pressure cooker."

My mother-in-law used to come to visit us and asked her usual question? "What can I do to help you?" I'd ask her to please make us a batch of her heard-to-beat molasses cookies. I knew it was no use to ask for her recipe for she was one of those who "bake out of her head" . . . so to speak. I have tried umpteen recipes for molasses cookies throughout the years but never found one that compared with those my mother-in-law turned out. That is until this past month. I found a new recipe that turned out such grand cookies that when my husband Oscar bit into one he exclaimed: "Those are just like Mother used to make" . . . and you know that is music to any wife's ears.

FAVORITE MOLASSES COOKIES

- 1 cup shortening
- 1½ cups pure table molasses
- ¼ cup granulated sugar
- 4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1½ tsps. of salt and ginger
- 2 tsps. of baking soda and cinnamon
- ½ tsp. cloves
- 1 egg.

Melt shortening in saucepan large enough to mix the cookies. Stir in molasses and sugar. Cool. Add small amount of sift-

ed dry ingredients, then beat in the egg. Add remaining amount of dry ingredients, blending until smooth. The rough is very soft so must be chilled for at least two hours. Shape in 1-inch balls, place on an ungreased cookie sheet and bake in oven of 350° F. for about 15 minutes.

Old cooks know (and new ones must learn) that anything with molasses in it will burn very quickly, so don't leave the kitchen while these are in the oven . . . or you'll regret it.

If your family is small you'll find this a too-big batch, so you'll find it advisable to "half" the recipe, or if have a home freezer this dough takes fine to freezing.

Whenever, at this time of year, I have made all the pickles of the green tomatoes I've raised or had given to me I turn my thoughts to a batch of mock mincemeat. I've made this for several years, but I never was overly fond of the results until last year. That turned out so good that it didn't deserve the prefix "Mock" at all, but one would think it was the real Mc-

Coy. I think the secret was due partly to the addition of molasses. That gave it such a rich color and taste. So maybe you'd like to try it this new way.

GREEN TOMATO HOT-DOG

Wash and put through the grinder:

- 3 qts. green tomatoes
- 1 head of cauliflower
- 5 cukes
- 3 green peppers
- 6 large onions
- 1 red pepper

Mix the above with ¼ cup coarse salt and let stand closely covered over night.

Add 1 quart water, rinse and drain, then add:

- 3 peeled chopped apples
- 4 cups white sugar
- 4 cups white vinegar
- 2 tbsps. celery seed
- 3 tbsps. mustard seed
- ¾ tsp. cayenne
- 1 tsp. tumeric
- 1½ tbsps. salt

Stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Then continue boiling gently until thickened, about 2 hours.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.



GREYHOUND Bargain Fares

SEPTEMBER BARGAIN EXCURSIONS

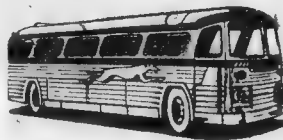
Good Going. Sept 16-17-18, Return Limit Sept. 28, 1957

From	To	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary	Vancouver
Calgary		\$24.60	\$14.65	—	\$19.00
Edmonton		\$24.60	*\$24.70	*\$ 9.65	\$22.80
Saskatoon		\$14.55	*\$ 9.20	\$12.35	\$31.35
Regina		\$10.95	—	\$14.65	\$32.55
Brandon		\$ 4.15	\$ 6.85	\$21.45	\$39.40
Winnipeg		—	\$10.95	\$24.60	\$43.50

*Good for six months return.

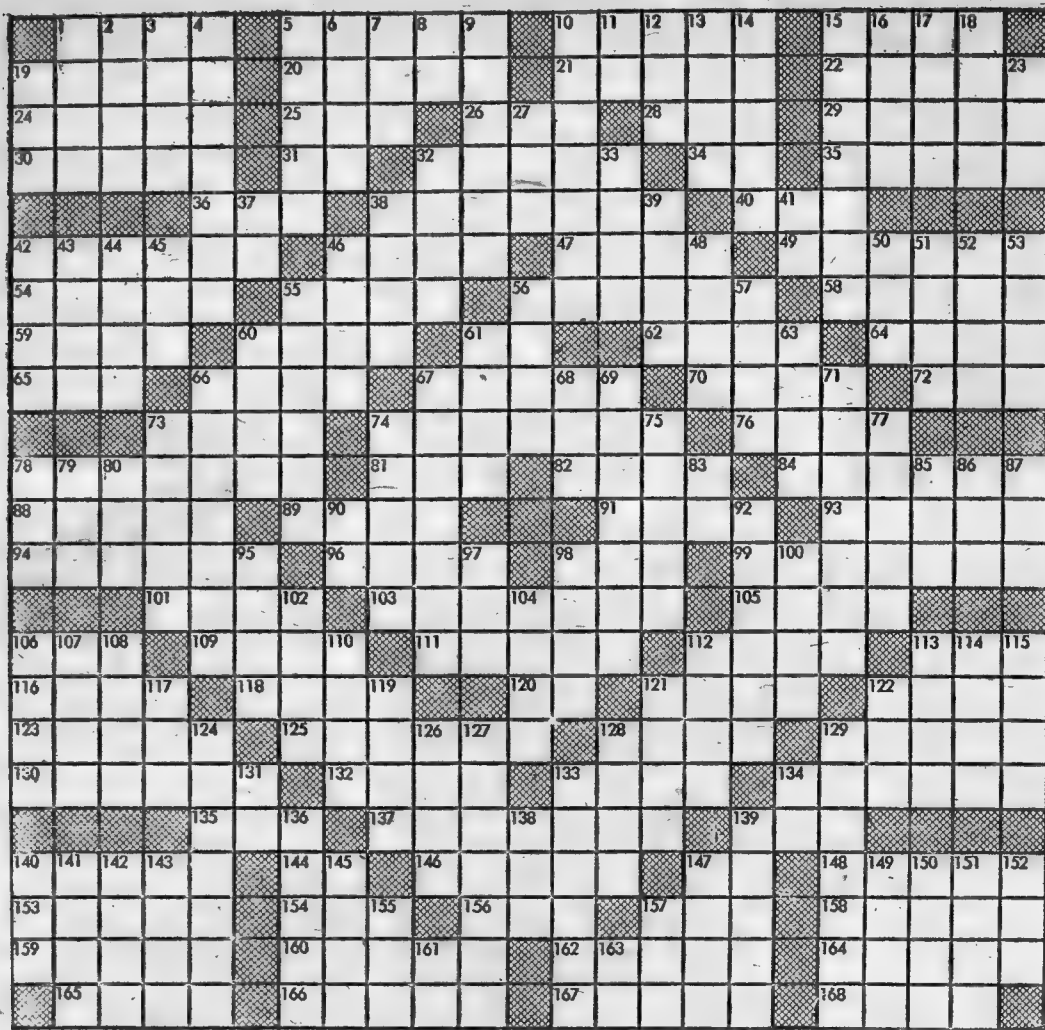
For full information contact your local Greyhound Agent
or Independent Travel Agent.

GREYHOUND



"It's such a comfort to
take the bus . . . and
leave the driving to us!"

Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS

1 Slight intentionally

5 Remained erect

10 Harshness

15 Mountain pass in India

19 Musical instrument

20 Indian tent

21 Growing out

22 Wanderer

24 Blacksmith's block

25 To soak

26 To eat

28 Tiny —, Dickens' character

29 Herb with aromatic seeds

30 Encounters

31 Article

32 Employs

34 101 (Rom. num.)

35 Bird's home (pl.)

36 To pull

38 Heater

40 Bushy clump

42 Football team

46 Cost of transportation

47 To wash

49 Cutting part of an instrument (pl.)

54 Spanish title

55 Small stream

56 Flowers

58 Long for

59 Display light

60 Close securely

61 3.1416

62 Absorbed

64 Portico

65 Worm

66 Tommy —, pro golfer

67 Limpidity

70 Product of combustion

72 Snake

73 Twist

74 Support

76 Elevated as golf ball

78 A parvenu

81 Land measure

82 Next to Achilles in prowess

84 Traps

88 Attempts

89 The threshold

91 American inventor

93 Rugged crest of mountain range

94 Item of property (pl.)

96 Radicals

98 Hasten

99 A wine drink

101 Part of hammer

103 Slipshod persons

105 Confederate

106 Guido's high note

109 Let fall

111 Period of time (pl.)

112 Heraldic bearing

113 Jewel

116 Steals

118 Cry of the Bacchanals

120 State (abbr.)

121 Extent of land

122 Small opening in skin

123 Standard of perfection

125 Former Province of France

128 Noises

129 Intelligence

130 Part of house

132 Narrow road

133 Opera by Verdi

134 Thoroughfare

135 Sun

137 Deprive of courage

139 Heart (anat.)

140 Caper

144 Mulberry

146 Make-expiation

147 Exclamation of relief

148 Storehouse

153 Climbing plant

154 Bright saying

156 Blackbird

157 Egg cells

158 Indian tent

159 Pastry cook

160 French soldier

162 Apple drink

164 Free from stain or blemish

165 Observes

166 Guide

167 Prevent

168 To give ear to

DOWN

1 Mathematical term

2 Hub

3 Single thing regarded as a whole

4 Support

5 A stalk of grain

6 Age group

7 Choose

8 Faroe Islands' windstorm

9 Crave

10 Revokes

11 Preposition

12 Gun (slang)

13 Of the ear

14 Forgive

15 Magnificently

16 Sharpen

17 Feminine name

18 Try out

19 Game like Napoleon

23 Things in law

27 Vase

32 Throw

33 Command to cat

37 Preposition

38 Season of year

39 At any time

41 River of Asia

42 Anglo-Saxon slave

43 Dregs

44 —

45 Slaughter name prefix

46 Authoritative decree

48 Period of time (pl.)

50 Roman bronze

51 Informational facts

52 God of love

53 Cooky

55 Subleases

56 River islands

57 Locate

60 Tart

61 Wan

63 Part of foot (pl.)

66 Exploded

67 Earthly

68 Greek letter

69 Unites again

71 Capable of being defended

73 Precipitous

74 Large bundles

75 Estimates

77 Plasterer's trowel

78 Genus of lizards

79 Pairs (abbr.)

80 Nickname for close relative

83 11 (Rom. num.)

85 Unit of electrical reluctance

86 French for summer

87 Weight of India

90 Symbol for iridium

92 Frightens

95 Withered

97 Large wooden tub (dial.)

98 Large group of cattle

100 Spanish cooking pot

102 Temporary star

104 Weathercock (poet.)

106 Man's name

107 Mine vein

108 Cain's brother

110 Place of voting

112 Trieste wine measure

113 Departed

114 Irish Gaelic

115 Encounter

117 East Indian timber tree

119 Sold his birthright to Jacob

121 Military assistant

122 Through

124 East Indian native sailors

126 Girl's name

127 Half man, half horse

128 Plunge

129 Seventh inning custom in baseball

131 Artificial language

133 Herb roots used as an embrocation for sprains

134 Therefore

136 Illuminating devices

138 Vast age

139 Map

140 Vestment

141 Island west of Sumatra

142 Get possession of

143 Arrow poison

145 Plunder

147 To state

149 A tissue

150 Mimicker

151 Summit

152 Even (poet.)

155 Cravat

157 Poem

161 French article

163 Roman number

Solution to the wheat problem ?

MANY and varied, and mostly vague, are the wheat marketing opinions in the West, but Mr. Ralph S. Purdy has written a book expounding his views.

The author in his 80-page book offers a solution to the surplus grain problems plaguing North American farmers, particularly wheat farmers. He attacks present marketing methods vigorously with "a spade is a spade" style, on the premise that there is no world surplus of wheat, only a lack of means of distribution.

Mr. Purdy, former farm boy, salesman, and presently advertising and publicity manager of a Western Canada farm publication, believes that government meddling with the ordinary laws of supply and demand has played a major role in the economic blight affecting our farms. "Always before," he says, "when farmers have been hardest hit it has been through a failing demand for their products during depressions. Never before has our farming population suffered setbacks in the face of booming industrial economy. Why?"

"Because," states the author, "of confused and inadequate policies at government levels, low prices to farmers, deliberately curtailed farm output, stock-piling and the subsidy system."

The only people, Mr. Purdy contends, benefiting from government subsidies are the private and pool elevator operators who extort huge storage charges from the farmers. "Producers," he says, "are being led down the garden path. Money they need to pay production costs and provide reasonable profits in return for investment of capital and labor, is being filched from them in a modern version of the old-time confidence game." He asks how much longer farmers are going to put up with it.

He suggests they stop putting up with it right now and give serious consideration to his Level Payment Marketing Plan. Briefly this is a two-price plan. A domestic price set on a sliding price scale according to sales, starting with an arbitrary price of \$3.00 as per chart below (the figures used are for illustration only):

Del. Unit in Bus.	Price per Bus. By Units
1st unit 300 bus.	\$3.00
2nd unit 300 bus.	2.50
3rd unit 900 bus.	2.00
4th unit 1,000 bus.	1.75
5th unit 1,000 bus.	1.50
6th unit 1,000 bus.	1.25
7th unit 1,000 bus.	1.00
Each additional unit of 1,000 bus.	1.00

Mr. Purdy's "domestic market" would be that portion required to satisfy human consumption, livestock feeds and shrinkage within the country where the produce is grown.

Solution On Page 30

Wheat other than that needed for domestic consumption would be disposed of on foreign markets at prices the buyer could afford.

Mr. Purdy's claim is that his plan will increase the income of family type farm operators. It will not penalize larger operators or unduly affect other sections of society; it will impose safeguards against the oversized land operators, and "Land hogs who represent a serious menace."

This book would have to be read to digest the author's scheme. It seems to be well thought out in detail, and is illustrated with several charts to prove its points. It is a thought-provoking and controversial book. There is no doubt that the author is concerned with the plight of the farmer, in particular the smaller farmer, and the trend towards larger and larger farms.

He asks and attempts to answer some pertinent questions, such as:

Why in a period of general prosperity and rising incomes are farm families in North America becoming worse off?

Why is food production restricted while millions of people in North America exist on deficient diets and millions in other countries starve to death?

Why are small and medium-sized farmers being driven off their land?

How can a farmer who purchased a tractor for \$1,700.00 when wheat was \$1.85 per bushel be expected to purchase the same tractor at \$3,800.00 with \$1.50 wheat?

Mr. Purdy, in regard to the last question, recognizes that labor and higher production costs are the reason for this, and this is part of the basis for his argument for a new deal for the farmer.

The book is printed by Pageant Press Inc., 101 Fifth Ave. N.Y.



Really producing! This cow has had two sets of twins and has recently upped production to triplets. Owner Alex Metro, of Bentley, Alta., describes the cow as a "red beef cow with a white face". The calves are two black heifers with white faces and one bull calf that is all black.

Profits from top herds

THE Saskatchewan Dairy Supervisor says that many milk shippers are making the mistake of replacing their poor producers with equally poor producers. Mr. Dave Ewart says that more farmers should make use of artificial insemination centres to beget offspring superior to their dams.

Mr. Ewart points out that in counting feed costs alone, the net returns of a herd of 10 dairy cows producing 10,000 pounds of milk apiece yearly, is equal to 20 cows producing only 7,000 pounds yearly. If labor costs are added to this, the advantage of having a smaller, high-producing herd would be much greater still.

In building a more profitable herd, records of production and feed costs must be kept, and the Province has two services to assist in this field. Under the Dairy Herd Improvement Plan which is restricted to existing associations, a dairy recorder hired by the department weighs milk, tests butterfat each month, keeping records of production and feed costs. Farmers not served by the herd improvement use the Cow Testing Plan whereby the herd owner sends weighed samples of milk from each cow to an official testing centre twice a month. The owner also keeps milk production records for the month on sheets supplied by the department.

Using these facilities, the dairyman may cull intelligently and select replacements from high, consistent producers and feed according to the amount of production. All these lead to greater cash profits.

the NU-WAY
Fully Automatic
• PROVEN
• LOWEST
• COST

STOCK PEST CONTROL

THOUSANDS ARE SWITCHING TO NU-WAY! FIRST IN QUALITY! LOWEST IN COST! NONE BETTER! Write for literature and the greatest offer ever made to stockmen!

Dealers Inquiries Welcomed.

PIG VITA-IRON

A concentrated iron solution with vitamins and trace minerals for prevention and treatment of nutritional anemia and enteritis in suckling pigs.

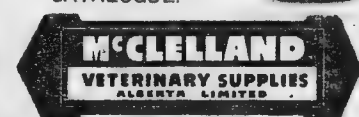
8-oz. Plastic Squeeze bottle

\$1.50

16-oz. re-fill bottle

\$2.25

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE.



611 - 8th Avenue East,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

Cash help for projects

WHEAT payments may be slow to come in, but you can still get cash help for some farm projects.

Late fall, before freeze-up may be a good time to construct your farm reservoir, with free engineering service provided by the Federal Government and straight cash grants on projects up to P.F.R.A. standards. The maximum cash grant for a dug-out is \$125 and \$150 for dams, but neighbors may co-operate

on larger projects for grants up to \$500.

Reservoirs on the farm will become of increasing importance if the dry cycle is on its way back, and they may be constructed to hold onto that valuable run-off water.

IT IS REPEAT BUSINESS and satisfied customers that has established us as the largest importers and breeders of Landrace Swine in Canada. We import only top-quality animals. Several blood lines to choose from. Weanlings, four months old, six-month-old sows and boars, guaranteed-in-pig sows, serviceable boars, all from imported stock for immediate delivery. Catalogue. FERGUS LANDRACE SWINE FARM Fergus Ontario

King of them all

Heat-Houser 75

Now you can have complete protection at lower cost AND IT IS COLOR KEYED TO HARMONIZE WITH YOUR TRACTOR. SEE THE NEW, ALL NEW COLOR. FULL HEAT-HOUSER 75. SPECIFY THE GENUINE HEAT-HOUSER. SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY!

CAT'S PAW
Rubber Heels • Soles
AT ALL FINE SHOE REPAIRERS

Fertosan ORGANIC SEPTIC TANK CONDITIONER DOMESTIC SIZE TREATMENT

KEEPS ANY SEPTIC TANK FREE FLOWING AND PURE FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS. PREVENTS PLUGGING AND REMOVES OFFENSIVE ODORS SAFE AND EASY TO USE.

NON POISONOUS NON CORROSIVE

UNAFFECTED BY MODERN DETERGENTS
FULL DIRECTIONS ENCLOSED
Made in England

Sole Agents for North America
MACDONALD & WILSON LTD.
562 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

FERTOSAN
COMPOST ACCELERATOR
TURNS GARDEN RUBBISH INTO RICH MANURE IN 5 to 6 WEEKS

Get Fertosan from your local seedsman or hardware

"STEVE" formerly of the
Avenue Grill
Invites you to come as you are at
**MELDON'S
RESTAURANT**
112 SEVENTH AVENUE WEST
When in CALGARY bring the
whole family to our Spacious, Air-
conditioned Dining Room and en-
joy good food. All Welcome!



The biddy and the bell

by H. Ahr.

IN a recent conversation our talk suddenly turned to hens and their apparently senseless behaviour, and it brought back to me once more the memory of a pet hen I used to own when I was a girl in my early teens and which became probably the only hen ever to ring a bell each time she laid an egg.

When we moved to our new homestead in Saskatchewan in the early days of its settlement we took with us a good sized flock of hens of all breeds and crossbreeds. Few people were particular about pedigrees at the time, and the range of color of our own flock was varied in the extreme and especially at feed-

ing time, reminded one of an animated flower garden, according to the remark of a neighbor.

We arrived in the late fall so we had to make hasty shelters for man and beast, and when spring came around there was so much to be done that the screen door which Dad intended to make, took some time before materializing. In the meantime we often had to shoo some inquisitive old biddy away from the door.

There was one, however, which was my special pet, on account of her unusual beauty. She seemed to be a cross between a Buff Orpington and Barred Rock, for the white in her plumage was of a pale buff color, and on her head was a large graceful tuft of light gray feathers, inherited from such far removed ancestors, that its origin was lost in the passing of time.

I had named her Cutie, and she knew her name so well that, whenever I called her she would come running up to me like a puppy, expecting some tid-bits. She was so tame she let me pick her up and fondle her like a kitten. Our attraction was mutual for she liked to follow me around. On one occasion she followed me to a wild strawberry patch in the pasture some distance from the house, but I noticed that she seemed to find the berries just before I did. I thought that would never do so I had to snatch her away from temptation and carry her home. Needless to say she was allowed a few privileges like walking into the kitchen after a meal to peck at the crumbs under the table. This served a two-fold purpose. It fed my hen and it saved me from sweeping many a time. To a fourteen-year-old girl, that is important. When I thought the job sufficiently completed, I would pick her up and carry her outdoors before any accident happened to the floor for she had never given proof that she was house-broken, and I did not care to find out.

Yes, but what about the bell ringing you say? I'm coming to that!

One day, she strutted in with a wild look in her eye and completely ignored the table and its vicinity. Cocking her head this way and that, in that manner peculiar to birds she spied a nice secluded recess in a corner of the kitchen, behind a piece of furniture. Then all at once she seemed to make up her mind and went quickly over and after scratching a bit, squatted in the corner. We were quite amused for we had a pretty good idea what she was up to, all right!

And before long her victorious cackling verified our suppositions. She had laid an egg!

During the following days she was back fairly regularly to repeat the performance. Seeing her persistence. I fashioned a makeshift nest of rags, for I thought naturally that she, of all hens, deserved better than a hard floor for a nest.

Now, there happened to be a clothesline strung across the room, along the wall and the surplus had been left hanging in that particular corner almost down to the floor, because the arrangement was only temporary and we did not care to cut perfectly good clothesline.

You may have noticed that some hens have a habit of picking up bits of straw after laying and throwing them over their backs in an instinctive attempt to hide their eggs.

Cutie also seemed to feel this natural inclination, but having no straw at hand, she grabbed the end of the clothesline and threw it back over her head. It swung back into position. She picked again, and, back again it swung. This was repeated quite a few times. At the same time we noticed that each time she did this, the whole clothesline got some amount of shaking up. One of my brothers mentioned we should hang a bell up there.

No sooner said than done. They rummaged around for an old sheep bell and fastened it to the clothesline.

The next time Cutie walked into her corner we all waited tensely to see if it would work, and pretty soon, sure enough, the bell began to tinkle jerkily and repeatedly until she presently emerged from her corner, innocently unaware that she had done anything unusual.

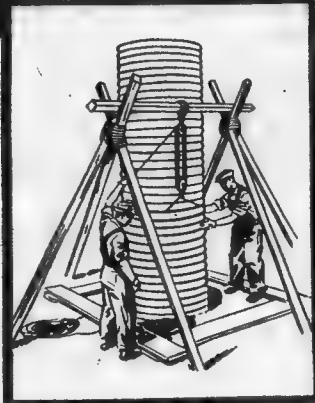
She kept this up for nearly three weeks, providing us with merriment each time, until one day she omitted ringing the bell but stayed on her nest all day. When we removed her in the evening, she was clucking. She had become broody! So like the humblest of her kind she was ignominiously cooped up, as we did not care for a setting hen in the house.

We had to draw the line somewhere!

That was the end of Cutie's performance as a bell ringer, for she never again showed any inclination to come back to her improvised nest in our kitchen.

It was our firm intention to keep her "until death did us part," but a few years later she met with a painful and hopeless accident which necessitated her merciful removal, so feeling very much like a criminal I took her away, and speeded up my gruesome task. I hope she never knew what—nor who—hit her.

Protect your water supply with



There are many reasons why
WESTEEL WELL CURBING is
the most popular in the West:

WESTEEL

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED

**WELL
CURBING**

- Guards well against cave-in, vermin, seepage.
- Not affected by frost.
- Made from top quality, galvanized, copper-bearing steel.
- Available in diameters of 8" to 72", length as desired.
- Westeel's snug-fitting "slip-joint" makes assembly simple.
- Lengths quickly bolted together for easy installing.
- Low first cost—no maintenance cost.

An all-Canadian, Canada-wide organization

WESTEEL
PRODUCTS LIMITED

WINNIPEG • REGINA • SASKATOON • CALGARY • EDMONTON • VANCOUVER • TORONTO • MONTREAL

Ask your local
dealer or write
for full details
and prices.

No Water Worries

... WITH A RUGGED

UNIVERSAL

**PUMP
on the job**

You'll always have plenty of water and pressure with a UNIVERSAL jet water system. These completely automatic pumps are rugged built to provide years of dependable water service to your farm and home with continued high efficiency and economy.

Now Canadian made in new Toronto factory

UNIVERSAL PUMP DIVISION

Jacuzzi-Universal (Canada) Ltd.
Box 514 • Toronto 15 • Ontario

Please send free booklet and nearest dealer's name.

Name _____

Address _____

FREE BOOKLET

Mail coupon for
illustrated bulletins

• Complete
package units
for shallow
or deep wells.

• Only one
moving part
and it's
above ground.

• Won't lose
prime or
water log.



When it comes to paying income taxes, some people think filing means chiselling.



RUPTURE-EASER

Makes Life Worth Living FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

(A Piper Brace Product). Pat'd 1954

No Fitting Required

Enjoy new freedom to run, swim, dance, lift things! Work, play, sleep, even bathe wearing Rupture-Easer. Soft, flat groin pad holds reducible inguinal rupture in place without gouging. No steel or leather bands! **NO FITTING.** Merely adjust back lacing and leg straps, snap in front! Give measurement around lowest part of abdomen, state right, left side or double. Postage prepaid except C.O.D.'s. Delay may be dangerous! Order today!

Over 1,000,000 Grateful Users!

10-Day Trial — Satisfaction Or Money Back

PIPER BRACE CO.
(CANADA) Dept. FR-97
1242 McGill College Ave., Montreal 2, Que.

Right or Left Side
\$4.95
Double
\$5.95



This dog has TV talent. He's the farm pet of Ronald Therens, on the 72 Ranch near Bengough, Saskatchewan, who says he pushes while the doggie steers and holds on.

Cut Alfalfa only once

EVEN with the threat of a fodder shortage, alfalfa growers in the Southern prairies are reminded by the Swift Current Experimental Farm that alfalfa should be cut only once each year. The second cut during the year will likely cause winter killing which may vary from a thinning of the stand to complete kills. The whole idea is tied up with root reserves and the nutrients that must be used to produce more green growth instead of carrying the roots successfully through the winter. The second cut doesn't give the plant time to build up its extra winter food supply. On irrigated land, however, two cuts of alfalfa are satisfactory, but even here the second cut should be taken early.

Wheat Pool delegates

THE heaviest vote on record elected delegates for 13 sub-districts of the Alberta Wheat Pool, during August. Each year elections are held in 35 of the 70 Wheat Pool sub-districts, alternating between the odd and even numbers. This year only the 13 were contested while 22 others were filled by acclamation. Here are the delegates and their sub-districts:

- 204 C. J. Versluys, Champion
- 302 John T. Paetz, Big Stone
- 308 Sydney B. A. Hepburn, Huxley
- 310 Allan J. Macpherson, Delia
- 402 George F. Smith, Provost
- 406 Joseph J. Tipman, Stettler
- 506 Charles P. Hayes, Strome
- 602 George Bennett, Mannville
- 604 Mike Ropchan, Willingdon
- 610 John S. Lund, Boyle
- 702 Carl Antonson, Pibroch
- 703 Frank White, Spirit River
- 710 C. M. Proctor, Fairview

**AWNINGS — TENTS
GARDEN FURNITURE**
Chairs, Umbrellas and Hammocks
Camping Equipment
Boat Covers
FITTED TRUCK COVERS

**Calgary TENT and
AWNING LTD.**

614A 17th Ave. W. — Ph. 27606
"Our Business Covers a lot of Things"



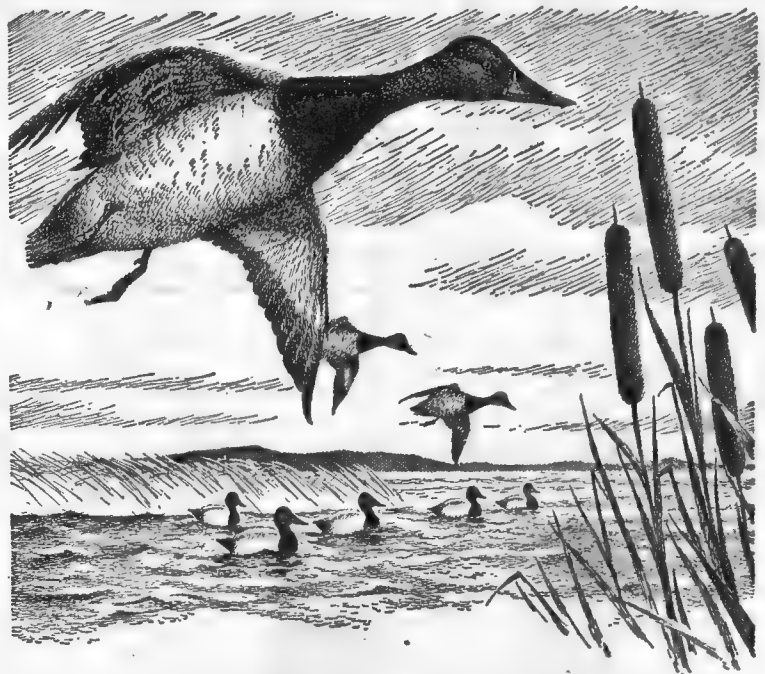
Is your money going up the chimney in the form of high-priced fuel, or are you using an old style furnace that only gets half the heat out of the fuel? You wouldn't think of lighting a match to a Hundred-Dollar Bill; yet perhaps you may be unwittingly doing just that by over-looking the fact that you can **SAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS** using the Kirk's New 1957 Automatic Heating Unit. Learn how you can start saving today by checking the form below and mailing it to **KIRK'S HEATING LIMITED.**

KIRK'S HEATING LIMITED, THREE HILLS, ALBERTA

Please send me information on the items marked below:

- ☐ An automatic heating unit for our building.
We are interested in: Oil ☐ Propane ☐
Natural Gas ☐ Stoker-fired ☐
- ☐ We have electric power in our home:
110 V. ☐ 32 V. ☐
- ☐ Send complete information by mail.
- ☐ Have someone call and inspect my old furnace.
- ☐ Submit estimate of new job (No charge for estimate.)
- ☐ My house is new ☐ old ☐ remodeled ☐

There is nothing as stupid as an educated man if you get off the subject he is educated in.



**PACK ALONG EXTRA
POWER, PUNCH**

with **"IMPERIAL"**
SHOT SHELLS



Put real sock into your duck hunting this year! Take along "Imperial" Shot Shells. They'll make sure of fast, high-flying birds with clean kills, fewer cripples. There's no top wad to break up your shot pattern when you shoot **IMPERIAL Shot Shells** with the "Pressure-Sealed Crimp"

that's your assurance of hole-free patterns. For your **FREE BOOKLET on Duck Hunting**, write to Canadian Industries Limited, Ammunition Advertising, Dept. FD, P.O. Box 10, Montreal

"Always Dependable"



AMMUNITION

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

**Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids**

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience. In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in *suppository or ointment* form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

COPENHAGEN



"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"

TV horse operas

TELEVISION horse-operas are having trouble with their horses. For the CBS film "Massacre at Sand Creek", one horse had to be rubbed down with milk to reduce the natural sheen of its coat to give it a rough range-horse appearance. An unexpected blast of a train whistle was the only thing that could make two of the horses rear for a particular scene, and all the animal actors had to be fitted with rubber shoes as a safety precaution against falls in the rocky Arizona terrain where the show went before the cameras.

In answering advertisements, mention The Farm and Ranch Review. It is helpful.



Good hunting this year?

In short, the best control method is to maintain a vigorous grass growth that allows no room for weeds.

Cut extra hay

THIS summer's short hay crop is causing concern in several quarters, because of a threatened fodder shortage before spring. Increased cattle numbers are adding to the problem. Alberta's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, R. M. Putnam, is still urging farmers to cut any extra hay available in sloughs along side the roads, and any out-of-the-way places in addition to the regular crop. Every farmer should at least make sure that his own supplies are adequate as extra supplies may not be easily available, and as a last resort, he adds, straw can be baled and stored to meet any spring emergencies.

It is also suggested that prairie farmers might be wise to harvest some of their cereal acreage as green feed rather than grain. If a good quality second crop of hay is possible, it can be fed with coarse quality roughage and grain to give livestock a more balanced ration throughout the winter.

GARDNER MOTORS

Presents

"Your Goodyear Reporter"

every

Monday to Saturday

at 7:45 a.m.

CHAT

MEDICINE HAT

ALBERTA

DIAL 1270

1000 PERSUASIVE WATTS

DIAL 1270

Ducks for dinner

PROSPECTS are bright for good hunting this fall. The Ducks Unlimited survey indicates that Western Canada will send up as many ducks this year as last, despite continued deterioration of surface water in the Southern districts. There is generally good re-nesting success and this is adding to the big broods of the first hatch.

As of the middle of August, Alberta will do as well if not a little better than last year. Saskatchewan will not be far short of last year's exceptional flocks. Manitoba is all good, and that means the best for several years.

Ducks Unlimited projects and irrigation waters are densely populated with birds in some areas, and a generally successful first hatch gave the broods time to move into these projects before the sloughs on which they hatched dried up.

SAWMILL OPERATORS!

TURN YOUR SCRAP ACCOUNT INTO A BANK ACCOUNT

"LITTLE GIANT" EDGER EDGES UP TO 4" x 33" — 2 or 3 SAW ARRANGEMENT
PRICED TO SELL:
2 Saw Edger — with 2 solid-tooth saws \$645.00
3-Saw Edger — with 3 solid-tooth saws \$755.00
(Inserted Tooth Saws can also be supplied)

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Write for Complete Information.
"LITTLE GIANT" SAWMILLS — EDGERS — PLANERS TO SPEED UP AND INCREASE PRODUCTION, WE SUGGEST Power-operated foot receder — Automatic Dimension Gauge for All "LITTLE GIANT" Sawmills
MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED
1009 - 11th St. E. Phone 51122
CALGARY, ALTA.

Irrigated pasture

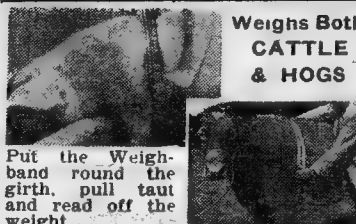
IF you're lucky enough to have an irrigated pasture, the Lethbridge Experimental Farm has some good pointers based on five years of testing.

In the first place, the relatively high cost of establishing an irrigated pasture with good fences and watering facilities makes it desirable to maintain the productive capacity of the pasture as long as possible. This depends on several factors but the Lethbridge grazing trials reveal that, basically, they all involve weed control.

The choice of the grass-legume mixture is of prime importance, because the less suitable mixtures drop more rapidly in productivity, and they become so badly weed infested that they cannot be maintained any further. Another factor is the use of fertilizers, both natural and chemical, since well-fertilized pastures are almost weed-free. As for moisture requirements, the tests show that pastures require frequent, light irrigations, and failure to meet this requirement will also lead to weed infestations.

WEIGH WITHOUT SCALES WITH THE NEW

WEIGHBAND



Weights Both CATTLE & HOGS

Put the Weighband round the girth, pull taut and read off the weight.

That's all there is to it. Made of heavy, washable, stretchproof plastic, calibrated to give live weight of cattle and both live weight and carcass weight of hogs. Hogs should be marketed between 185 and 220 lbs. live weight to bring highest prices.

Guaranteed accurate to within 3%: with practice will give weight to within 1 or 2 lbs. The Weighband is easy to read, can be carried in your pocket, and will last for years.

Send for your WEIGHBAND Today! Money back if not satisfied within 7 days

ONLY \$4.00 POSTPAID

(Sole N. American Dist'r's, Canadian Organic Developments Ltd., Burns Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.)

Please send me Weighbands at \$4.00 each Enclosed is M.O./Cheque for Send C.O.D.

NAME

ADDRESS

Enjoy The . . .

Tony Biamonte Show



Tony Biamonte

● Western Music

● Hit Parade

● Popular Artists

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

MONDAY to FRIDAY

Dial 1260

CFRN RADIO

EDMONTON

Barley contest

UNIFORM regulations governing the deadline for entries in the 1957 National Barley Contest will apply this year to all contestants in Manitoba and Alberta. Those entering may make their formal entry when they deliver their required carload shipment of 1,667 bushels. Otherwise the rules for this year's contest are the same as last, with each province divided into two distinct regions and seven cash awards given in each region. National, Provincial and special awards could bring a single winner as much as \$800, and prize money goes out to as many as seven winners.

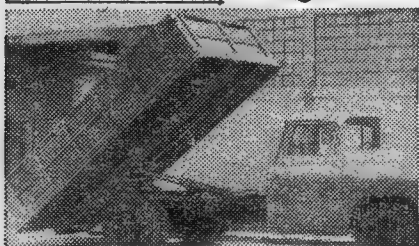
Mouths to feed

The world net population is now increasing by more than 88,000 every day, or by 34,000,000 each year. Putting this another way, world population is now increasing at a rate such that each new year the world's farmers must produce an extra amount of food to feed the equivalent number of people now living in Canada, Australia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway all together. And the rate of increase is accelerating all the time. The next twenty-five years are conservatively expected to add another 1,000,000,000 people to the world.

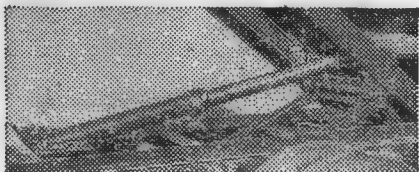


The Electric-Hydraulic TRUCK HOIST

With Push Button Control



Lifts More Efficiently
Works with Any Transmission



Costs Less to Buy and Mount

Just push the button, in cab or at rear of truck, to operate the Jayhawk. It's entirely independent of truck motor or transmission, works on 6 or 12 volt systems, truck motor on or off. Simplified, more efficient mobile wedge lifting principle cuts costs, makes mounting easier, reduces price. Models for pickups or large trucks at Jayhawk dealers. FREE CIRCULAR direct. Write today.



FARM LIST PRICES

Jayhawk Senior for large trucks \$501.80
Jayhawk Junior for pickups \$353.35

Distributed by

McKENZIE AUTO EQUIPT., LTD.
Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, North
Battleford, Yorkton.

Cultivated grass

A FARMER of the Stoughton, Saskatchewan, district is making cultivated grass pay off by providing quality livestock feed, cleaning up weeds, and checking erosion.

C. C. Cameron feeds eighty Shorthorn cattle on his two-section farm. 240 acres in cultivated grass were seeded with the basis mixture of eight pounds of brome and two pounds of alfalfa per acre. Another suitable mixture is five pounds of brome, three pounds of crested wheat grass and two of alfalfa. Mr. Cameron's plan involves making cultivated forage a part of his crop rotation, with the grass left for four or five years and then broken up and returned to cereals. This not only adds structure to his soil, but when cash returns from wheat are slow, feeding and finishing cattle on cultivated forage is a big financial help. "Through feeding grain to livestock", he says, "we always have a few bins ready for the next crop."

Weed control is given careful attention, and quack grass, which is bad in the Stoughton district, isn't given much chance on the Cameron farm. On quack-grass infested land, he uses spike shovels on the cultivator two to three times, going different directions in the field, followed by the one-way every few days. The important thing, he feels, is thorough cultivation during the summerfallow year.

Brome prospects poor

THE market prospect for brome grass growers on the Prairies is not too good.

Not only is the crop smaller than usual but the record crop of brome being harvested in the United States will depress prices. First estimates by the U.S. Department of Agriculture place the size of their crop at 30,000,000 pounds, or six times the production of last year and nearly three times as big as the long-term average. Prices being quoted for brome seed on the American market had reached an all time low by the middle of August, and since a big percentage of the Canadian brome crop is normally exported to the States, Canadian brome seed growers can expect to see very low prices this fall.

The Alberta Wheat Pool suggests that this may come as a shock to Alberta producers, in view of the fact that the 1957 brome crop in Alberta is considerably smaller than last year. Present indications of price suggest something close to five cents a pound.

If a man throws away his good customs, he had better first make certain that he has something of value to replace them.

Priced To Clear

• QUALITY BUILT!

GRAIN BINS

Galvanized STEEL

Heavy Ribbed Sheet Steel. Reinforced walls and roof. Large diameter adjustable roof ventilator. Door 6' x 2 1/2' reinforced. Easily assembled.

1000 Bus. Cap ... \$307.00

1350 Bus. Cap ... \$371.00

F.O.B. Calgary

GALVANIZED SHEET STEEL FLOOR

For 1000 or 1350 Bus. Bin \$56.00

KINGSTRONG

ALUMINUM

ROOFING & SIDING

24-GAUGE — Ribbed or Corrugated

Sheet Size Price per Sheet

33 1/2" x 6' \$2.44

33 1/2" x 7' 2.85

33 1/2" x 8' 3.26

33 1/2" x 9' 3.66

33 1/2" x 10' 4.07

33 1/2" x 11' 4.48

33 1/2" x 12' 4.88

33 1/2" width sheets cover 32'..

24-GAUGE FLAT ALUMINUM (rolled in coils). 24" or 36" width.

Per 100 lbs. \$49.50

Big Savings In Brand New TRACTOR TIRES

	Reg. Price.	Special Price.	1st GRADE FULLY GUARANTEED GUTTA PERCHA
15 x 28 — 6 ply	\$191.45	\$119.00	
10 x 38 — 4 ply	105.50	69.00	
11 x 38 — 6 ply	139.40	89.00	
13 x 24 — 6 ply (one only)	128.00	89.00	



"WONDER" FULLY SUITED FOR MANY FARM AND BUSINESS NEEDS
BARNs • WAREHOUSES • MACHINE SHEDS • EQUIPMENT STORAGE
GARAGES • CROP STORAGE • FACTORIES • OFFICES • STORES

HEAVY GAUGE STEEL • TWO TO THREE TIMES AS STRONG
AS MANY STEEL BUILDINGS YET COSTS NO MORE • EVEN LESS!
EASY, LOW COST ERECTION WITHOUT SKILLED LABOR OR SPECIAL
TOOLS. UP TO 100 FOOT CLEAR SPAN WITH NO TRUSSES OR
SUPPORTING COLUMNS. EASILY INSULATED.

RIBTOR

MANUFACTURING &
DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.

605 - 607 - 2nd STREET E.,
CALGARY — ALBERTA

A Royal Bank PERSONAL CHEQUING ACCOUNT

actually makes saving easier

If you are in the habit of paying bills by cheque, drawn against your Savings Account, a Royal Bank Personal Chequing Account is tailor-made for you.

This way you pay all your personal and household bills by drawing against your Personal Chequing Account. You can then leave your Savings Account strictly alone, to grow and prosper with your regular deposits plus interest.

You will find that having two separate accounts, one for savings, and the other for personal chequing, actually helps you to save.

We have a pamphlet at every branch which answers all your questions about the new Royal Bank Personal Chequing Account. Please ask for a copy.

SAVES YOU MONEY!

You can save up to one-third on service charges.



SAVES YOU TIME!



No passbook to write up.
Cancelled cheques and statement mailed to you quarterly.

STREAMLINES YOUR BANKING!

You automatically prepay all service charges at the new low rate of 10¢ a cheque when you get your cheque book.

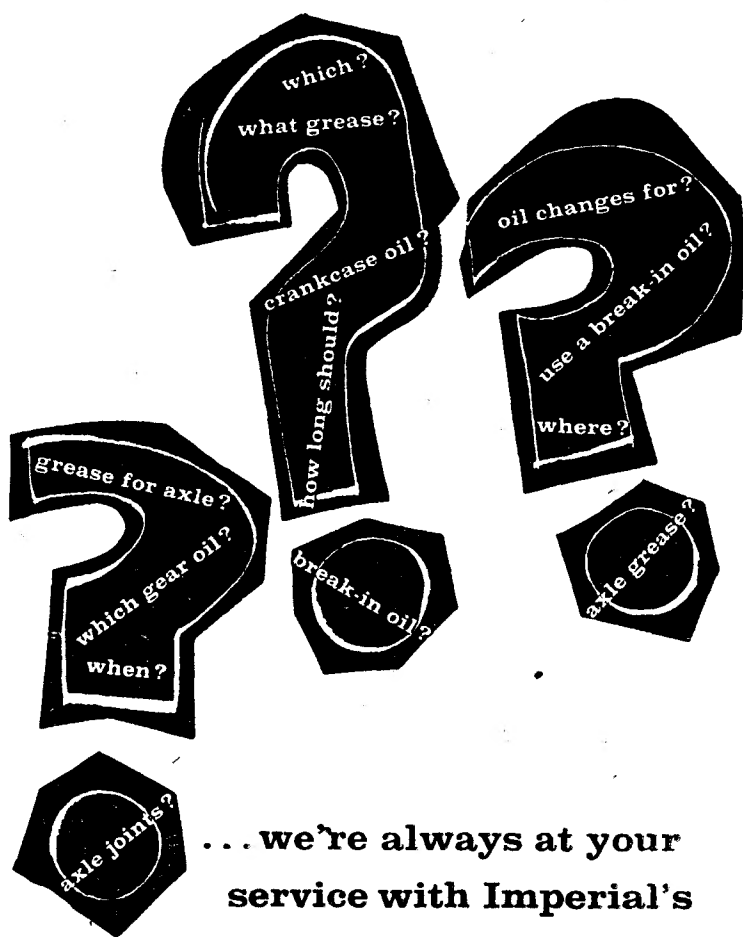


THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Canada's Largest Bank

**We've been talking
to farmers
coast to coast,
and here's what you
tell us you want:**

lubrication advice



**... we're always at your
service with Imperial's
many years of experience
in farm machinery
lubrication**

Your Imperial Esso Agent can give you lubrication advice and recommend products designed to meet the requirements of your equipment. For longer engine life and farm machinery protection, we Imperial Esso Agents can bring you in one convenient delivery, Esso Tractor Fuels, Marvelube Motor and Gear Oils, Esso M.P. Grease.

For all your farm lubrication needs—call us today.



**ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL
FOR THE BEST**

Biggest plant food order

A TEXAS rancher is using a rock phosphate plant food on a grand scale. He recently purchased the largest single order of the mineral — 700 tons — and spread it over 1,400 acres of land with the help of five fan-type spreader trucks working for a full week. The land is being developed for grazing, hay and seed production.

Rock phosphate, which is insoluble in water, is broken down by the natural processes of plant growth and organic matter decay. For this reason it is considered to have a natural, slow release factor which allows its feeding to apply to as many as eight or ten crops, depending on type, rotation, or other factors.

Hog-barley profits

RAISING hogs is good business for the small farmer. That's the opinion of Jake Brown, farm management specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He says that the initial investment is not large, it may add to the income from grain, and returns can be expected within a year. However, he cautions there is already a growing demand for sows and feeders and as the hog numbers are increased to meet the high demand, prices will drop accordingly. He repeats the oft-heard statement that the man who stays in hogs through both high and low prices makes the money, and the man who raised hogs last year is being paid off today.

The hog-barley ratio (which is presently 28) seems to be the key to the operation right now. The ratio of 28 means that the value of 100 pounds of Grade B-1 live hog (Wpg. price) equals the value of 28 bushels of No. 1 feed barley (Fort William price). A 200-pound market hog now sells for the equivalent of 56 bushels of barley. Raising the hog only takes 15 to 16 bushels so the producer has a margin equal to the value of 40 bushels to cover his labor, investment and operating costs to wind up with a profit on each hog.

Cash from mustard

A RELATIVELY small area along the Alberta-Montana border has run off with the continent's mustard market.

Over 90% of all mustard grown in North America in the past few years was produced on both sides of the line with 75% of this grown in Alberta. The acreage of mustard, which is a very specialized but profitable crop, has grown from 100 acres in 1936 to 138,000 acres last year. Until two years ago the annual figure was between 30,000 to 60,000 acres, but a growing market in Japan raised this considerably. Japan's requirements are reduced somewhat this year, but are nonetheless considerable. Alberta farmers earned some \$8,000,000 from the crop last year.

South of the border mustard growing has shifted from the more expensive California land to Montana where it has become concentrated. This concentration results from more than suitable soil and climatic conditions. It must be grown under contract because of the special problems of cleaning and marketing. The companies estimate the probable market and determine the safe acreage.

Mustard is not a crop that can be grown in widely-scattered localities across the prairies without creating a lot of problems for all concerned. As it is, extreme care must be taken to prevent seed adulteration.

World's farmers meet

A sheep-raiser from New Zealand — John Andrews — has been re-elected to his second term as President of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Some 3,000 attended the tenth anniversary celebration of the organization at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, last May. The next meeting for the Federation, which represents some 35,000,000 farm families of 25 different nations, will be in October of 1958, in Brussels, Belgium.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

S	N	U	B	S	T	O	O	R	I	G	O	R	G	H	A	T			
P	I	A	N	O	T	E	P	E	E	E	N	A	T	E	R	O	V	E	R
A	N	V	I	L	R	E	T	S	U	P	T	I	M	A	N	I	S	E	
M	E	E	T	S	A	N	H	I	R	E	S	C	I	N	E	S	T	S	
					T	O	W	F	U	R	N	A	C	E	T	O	O		
E	L	E	V	E	N	F	A	R	E	L	A	V	E	B	L	A	D	E	S
S	E	N	O	R	R	I	L	L	A	S	T	E	R	S	Y	E	A	R	N
N	E	O	N	S	E	A	L	P	I	R	A	P	T	S	T	O	A		
E	S	S	B	O	L	T	W	A	T	E	R	S	O	O	T	A	S	P	
					S	L	U	E	B	O	L	S	T	E	R	T	E	E	D
U	P	S	T	A	R	T	A	R	E	A	J	A	X	S	N	A	R	E	S
T	R	I	E	S	S	I	L	L	O	T	I	S	A	R	E	T	E		
A	S	S	E	T	S	R	E	D	S	H	I	E	C	O	B	B	L	E	R
					P	E	E	N	S	L	O	V	E	N	S	A	L	L	Y
F	L	A	D	R	O	P	Y	E	A	R	S	O	R	L	E	G	E	M	
R	O	B	S	E	V	O	E	N	D	A	R	E	A	P	O	R	E		
I	D	E	A	L	A	L	S	A	C	E	D	I	N	S	E	N	S	E	
C	E	L	L	A	R	L	A	N	E	A	I	D	A	S	T	R	E	E	T
					S	O	L	U	N	N	E	R	V	E	C	O	R		
A	N	T	I	C	A	L	A	T	O	N	E	A	H	E	T	A	P	E	
L	I	A	N	A	M	O	T	A	N	I	O	V	A	T	E	P	E	E	
B	A	K	E	R	P	O	I	L	U	C	I	D	E	R	C	L	E	A	N
S	E	E	S	S	T	E	E	R	A	V	E	R	T	H	A	R	K		

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

AUCTIONEERS

SIM'S AUCTION MART — Western Canada's largest Weekly Auction Mart. Sales every Monday and Thursday. Purebred Livestock, Farm and Furniture Sales. Alex L. Sim, Keith Sim, Box 453, Red Deer, Alberta.

FOR SALE

NYLON LACES, 36 yds., \$1.00. Ribbon, 1,500 yds., \$1.00. Beautiful taffetized, 1/2", 3/4", Postpaid. Schaefer, 264, Drummondville, Que.

4 YARDS \$1 — Wabasso Cottons or Celanese silks. Postpaid. Schaefer, 264, Drummondville, Que.

WHOLESALE CLEARANCE: Brand new 17-piece heavyweight stainless steel waterless cookware sets (retails for \$165) clearing for less than cost — \$43.80 per set. For free pictures and details, write B. A. Importing, 3482 Dunbar, Vancouver 8, B.C.

HELP WANTED - MALE

WANTED — Capable working Manager, pure-bred stock ranch near Calgary, commencing end November. Good family home near school. Bonus, depending profits, for right man. Send references, experience, age, particulars and requirements, Box 31, The Farm and Ranch Review Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

SALES HELP WANTED

FREE! FREE! Write today for our free wholesale catalogue. You can order watches, rings, jewellery, at wholesale prices. Real opportunity. Agents wanted full or spare time. Dept. F, Perisco Style Watch Co., 321 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

LIVESTOCK

PARSLOW & DENOON, Stockyards, Calgary, Alberta, the oldest Livestock Commission Merchants in Alberta. Established since 1915. Office 5-5058, 5-5755; Night CHery 4-1651, CHery 4-2848.

DAVERN LANDRACE

There is no breed to match the Landrace Hog for meat-producing qualities, fast feed conversion and large litters. Leading among Canada's Landrace is the famous Davern herd, reared under ideal conditions in Southern Ontario and strengthened by regular imports from Scotland. The strict standards maintained ensure that only the finest gilts and boars are offered to breeders and tasters. Write today for information.

DAVERN FARMS LTD., Box 386, Hamilton, Ontario

Prairie landmark going

Rising costs will change the shape of a familiar prairie landmark. The C.N.R.'s immense wooden trestle bridge spanning the deep valley on the line from Unity, Sask., to Bodo, Alta., will soon be demolished and replaced by earth fill.

Nearly a quarter of a mile long, and reaching to a height of 93 feet, the trestle took 1,100,000 board feet of lumber to construct in 1929. Labor and material costs have soared so high that it would cost four times the original price to replace today. The huge earth fill that will take its place will be 30 feet wide at the top and 365 feet wide at the bottom, and has the advantage of being both permanent and fireproof.

MANITOBA Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd. will construct a new building in Greater Winnipeg at a cost of \$350,000. A modern plant for processing various types of honey will be installed. The Co-op. handles about 1,700,000 lbs. of honey a year.

LIVESTOCK

YOUR LIVESTOCK COMMISSION AGENT, PAUL & MacDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone 5-5301; Residence CHery 4-0485; 87-1738, Calgary, Alta.

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phones: 5-5121; Nights: CHery 4-8075; CHery 4-2650.

PERSONAL

FREE BOOKLET — THE COMING OF JESUS and Elijah and the great battle of Armageddon, also other booklets. John Gizen, Prelate, Sask.

ADULTS! BIRTH CONTROL BOOK plus modern sex booklet. Both for 25c. Latest information. Confidential. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper. Western Distributors, Box 24GR, Regina, Sask.

MEN! WOMEN! WANT THAT OLD-TIME PEP and vigor? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita-Perles (\$2.00) or Test Prostone (\$3.00) or both \$4.60 in plain, sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24-NJR, Regina, Sask.

SLENDERIZE WITH "SLENDEX"! 11 blended herbs (tea or tablets). Keep up strength, yet reduces hunger, and eliminates body wastes. \$1.50. Write for free catalogue for other herbal treatments. State ailments. Western Distributors, Box 24 XR, Regina, Sask.

LADIES! NEW IMPROVED DUPREE PILLS! Help relieve pain, etc., associated with monthly periods. \$3.00 or (Triple strength) Cotes pills, \$5.00. Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

RUN-DOWN? SICKLY? IN PAIN? If other remedies don't help — try blended herbal tea or tablets, vitamins, etc. for practically every condition. Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica, Bronchitis and Asthma, Coughs, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Gall Bladder trouble, Change of Life, Overweight, Anaemia, General Run-down Condition, etc., etc. Special Get-Acquainted Offer, 3 or 4-week treatment, \$1.50 for each remedy, any 3 for \$4.00, or write for catalogue. Western Distributors, Box 24-MHR, Regina, Sask.

AUTHORS INVITED SUBMIT MSS ALL TYPES (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. Stockwell Ltd., Ilfracombe, England. (Est'd 1898.)

Housewives like red meat

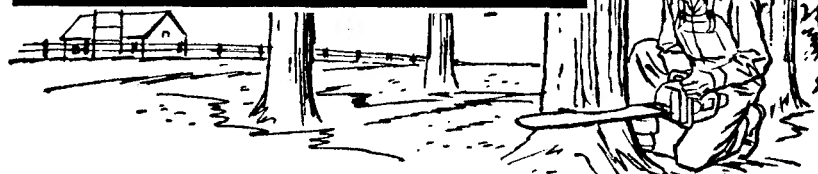
LIVESTOCK producers who heard Mrs. Alberta Clark, of Calgary, speak for the consumer at the Hereford Round-up, will be interested in a further consumer report from across the line.

Marketing research conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture seems to indicate that the average U.S. housewife pays no attention to official beef grades, and 82% were not even able to name a single one of the five official beef grades in use. The Chairman of the Houston Chamber of Commerce Agriculture Committee blames the livestock industry as a whole for failing to give the consuming public easy to understand marketing information. James D. Sartwelle said that it was clear to him that at present the beef producer and the city housewife don't speak the same language.

As an example, he stated that the marbling that cattlemen are after is considered undesirable by 4 out of 7 housewives, and there is no desire for it. The one thing they seemed to want in common was "bright red beef", but they also mentioned such nebulous characteristics as "fine texture", "juiciness", "tenderness", "appetizing appearance", and "freshness".

Mr. Sartwelle observed that the industry should try its best to make sure that the housewife be guided by facts rather than by these unfounded hunches. He suggested more consumer education by the industry.

The Farmer's "Thrifty Mac"
only \$189.50*



WOODCUTTING

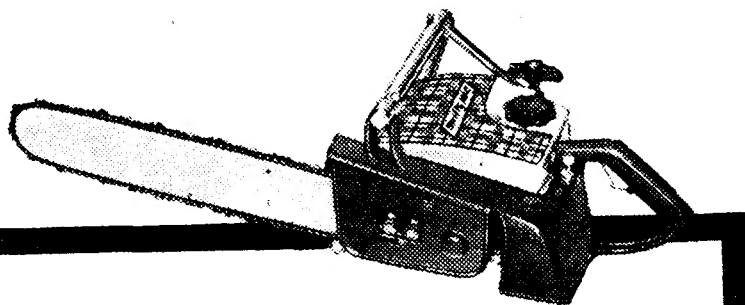
can be Easy...

with the dependable

"THRIFTY MAC" THE FARMER'S CHAIN SAW!

McCulloch "Thrifty Mac" takes the hard work out of any wood cutting. Whether you regard your timber as a cash crop or merely as a firewood supply, the "Thrifty Mac" is the chain saw for you!

*Suggested Retail Price



Here are some of the features that prove the toughness and speed of the McCulloch "Thrifty Mac"—and which combine to make it the natural choice for farmers all over Canada:

- High pressure die cast magnesium alloy castings used throughout.
- Equipped with the exclusive McCulloch "pintail chain" for long life.
- Felt fuel pick-up system ensures clean, constant flow of gasoline, prevents clogged carburetor and fuel pump.
- Cadmium plated nuts and bolts are rustless and heat treated for maximum strength.
- It's fast—3,200 ft. per minute chain speed for quick, easy cutting action.



ALSO SEE McCULLOCH'S
POWERFUL D-44—
6 RUGGED HORSEPOWER!

Also makers of Scott-Atwater Outboard Motors
Manufacturing plants in Toronto, Minneapolis, Los Angeles



McCULLOCH CHAIN SAWS

GUARANTEED. OUTCUTS,
OUTPRODUCES, OUTLASTS ALL OTHERS 57-5

A.W. NUGENT
926 WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

JOIN THE LINES NEEDED
TO COMPLETE THESE
FARM ANIMALS.

8-18-57

THEN ADD THE NUMBERS TO SEE IF YOU GET THE CORRECT TOTAL WHICH IS 965163.



8-18-57



S.A.W. NUGENT

JANE, NANCY, GAIL

FOLLOW A ZIGZAG COURSE
JOINING THE DOTS IN THEIR
ORDER WITH YOUR PENCIL.

19 2. 3. 4. 5. 8. 9. 12. 13. 14. 16. 17. 22. 21. 20. 18.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

A.W. NUGENT



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

WE'RE IN THE



A. T. BAKER,
General Manager
Alberta Wheat Pool



G. L. HARROLD,
Managing-Director,
Seed Division,
Alberta Wheat Pool

SEED BUSINESS

Over the past 35 years Alberta Wheat Pool members have built themselves an efficient grain handling organization through which they have gained many benefits.

Seed producers of the province have now called upon the Pool to assume the responsibility of marketing their seed. Wheat Pool delegates have authorized the purchase of the properties of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative and the setting up of a Wheat Pool Seed Division. They believe that with the whole-hearted support of the growers the Pool will handle forage seed with the same satisfactory results that it has had with grain.

It will be the aim of the Seed Division to provide the growers with the best of service, fair treatment and the highest possible returns for their product.

The Seed Division will operate on a strictly co-operative basis. Patrons will receive the benefit of the savings made in the marketing of their seed.

You Are Invited to Patronize the

SEED DIVISION ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

See Your Nearest Pool Agent for All Details

METHODS are

IMPORTANT

One of the Branches of the Central Dairy Pool is the Condensery at Red Deer. The Condensery is the home of Alpha Brand Evaporated Milk and it is processed and canned at Red Deer. Almost twenty-one years ago the Condensery commenced its operation and has, over the years, through the continued interest of its members, continued to grow, until now it is quite a sizeable operation.

The quality of Alpha Brand Evaporated Milk can only be good when the raw milk to be processed and placed in the can is of a good quality. We were recently looking over an article published by the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture and we felt that it would also bear a great deal of study by our Patrons and be applicable to concentrated milk shippers to the Condensery. There are many milking methods, however this mechanical one seems to be just what we were looking for.

At the start of a new season a cow should be trained to let down the milk quickly and completely by the establishment of a fixed milking routine, so that the cows are brought into the shed, washed and milked in the same way at each milking. Anything which upsets the cows must be avoided. A brief but vigorous wash, followed by the withdrawal of a squirt of milk from each quarter into a strip cup is the best method of stimulating the flow of milk. This will also help in detecting cases of mastitis early. As the duration of let-down is limited, cups should be put on immediately after the washing and starting process. A good milk flow indicator should be used and as soon as this shows that the milk has slowed to half a pound per minute, the cups should be pulled down until the milk flow again falls to this rate, when they should be removed at once. Massaging of the udder while the cups are pulled down should be practiced only with cows which are known to need it.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"